The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,807.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance | delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Black—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 3rd December, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,473 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain W. B. HALL, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A. M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head, at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
23th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. BERNARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th November 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th December next.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	26	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ADVENARD MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 18th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Steamer OBERON left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Beyrout	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

These ships are a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leaving Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 2 days shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying three days to six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by the Company's steamers to Bombay on application, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co. and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received, and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	4 0	2 12	3 8
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1 8	0 14	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur at Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 40 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Brenner Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...Rs. 110 Rs. 80 | To ROME.....Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE ... „ 128 „ 89 | „ PARIS..... „ 206 „ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

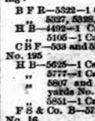
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Without food

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. PARAGUAY, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take immediate delivery of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLING AND SLEEPERS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder—

450 superior Teak Squares
A quantity of Teak Scantlings and Sleepers

N.B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., at Mazagon, next to Sudder Adawlut.

TUESDAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq., the same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as Hotwater and Breakfast Dishes, Cruet Stand, Ice Water Pitcher, Tea Set, a Mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., Cutlery, &c.; handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as square Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Circular, Tea, Side, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Half-backed and Tete-tete Couches, Chiffonier, handsome Brussels Carpets, bronze 3-light hanging Argand Lamps, Camp Cots, Reclining Chairs, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a set of plated mounted single Harness, Saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser Gopaljee Veycountram, the following:—

B F R—5222—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 8
„ „ 5237, 5238, 5330, 3 Cases ditto ditto No. 9
H B—4492—1 Case ditto ditto No. 4
„ „ 5195—1 Case White Stripes, 40-41 inches 19 yards H 15
C H F—533 and 534—2 Cases White Mulls, 37-38 inches, 20 yards No. 195
H B—5625—1 Case White Mulls, 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 2
„ „ 5777—1 Case White Mulls, 38-39 inches, 20 yards, No. 35
„ „ 5807 and 5809—2 Cases White Mulls, 42-42½ inches, 20 yards No. 2
„ „ 5851—1 Case White Mulls 38-39 inches, 20 yards No. 35
P S & Co. B—572—1 Case White Cambrics, 45 inches, 12 yards, No. 16
H B—6289 & 6339—2 Cases White Mulls 42-43 inches, 20 yards, No. 3
160 in a diamond—5383—1 Case Coloured all over Lappels, 40 inches, 10 yards, No. 5
160 in a diamond—5329 & 5390—2 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 40 inches, 20 yards, No. 63
157 in a diamond—5180-82—3 Cases White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 136
156 in a diamond—5183—1 Case White Sachrilla Mulls, 54 inches, 20 yards, No. 116

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, &c., at Worlee.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, &c., the property of H. V. Atkinson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. EUPHRATES will sail for LIVERPOOL, *viâ* MADRAS, on THURSDAY, the 1st December 1870.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the Eleventh day of November, instant, in the above matter, and on hearing Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, on behalf of the said Liquidator, it is by order that all persons having DEBTS or CLAIMS against the abovenamed Company, do send in their Names and Addresses, with the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the said Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamjee Hussajee Street, outside the Fort, and prove the same on or before the 20th day of December 1870, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such Debts or Claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette," and two English and two native local Newspapers.—Dated this 28th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, G.G.M.C.,
MEDICAL HALL, No. 4, MOMBADAVIE.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF EUROPE MEDICINES of every description, of the purest and most genuine Drugs, TO BE HAD AT MODERATE PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of the new and highly-esteemed remedy,

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Rs. 24 per lb.; for large quantities, reduced rates.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CHLORAL HYDRAT, Rs. 6 per lb.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED.

WANTED, TWO SURVEYORS, for CARRIAGE WAY RAILWAY SURVEY. Salary Rs. 150 and Rs. 60 per mensem. For further particulars apply to undersigned at the Railway Secretariat.

E. L. MARRIAT, Lieutenant, R.E.,
Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 29th November 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE by the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8:

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN, and OTHER RATES and THROUGH BOOKING with OTHER RAILWAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REVISED RATES for the carriage of COTTON by this Railway to Bombay; SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the conveyance of GRAIN and for some kinds of SEEDS between certain Stations and Bombay; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Sugar between Jubbulpore and Nagpore and certain other Stations; Special Reduced Rates for the conveyance of Piece Goods and Wines and Spirits bottled between Bombay and Jubbulpore and certain other Stations; and Special Reduced Rates for Piece Goods, Wines and Spirits bottled, Grain, some kinds of Seeds, Sugar, &c., between certain Stations on this Railway, and the Stations on the East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, and the Oude and Rohilcund Railways are now in force.

Copies of the information as to RATES and FARES; CLASSIFICATION; and the arrangements for THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways is NOW READY, and may be had on application at the various Stations on the Railways or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of ANY or ALL of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for twelve months, from the 1st January 1871, viz.:—

Best Picked White Cotton Waste	Best Coir Loose and in Yarn
Best Dungaree Cloth, 20 inches wide	Best Cane or Rattan
Best Bengal Twine in hanks	Best Baskets made of Cane or Bamboos
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 24 oz.	Best Hair Cumblies and Dablies
Best Country Soap	Best Cotton Waste proofed
Best Hone Wax	Umbrellas for Sepoys
Best Country Sealing Wax (red)	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste
Best Gum Arabic, Picked	Best Coal Tar
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces	Best Tables Chairs
Best Country Salt	Best Furniture for Stations
Best Charcoal from Babool Wood and sifted	Best Boxes of various descriptions
	Best Notices Boards
	&c., &c.

Samples may been seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As the Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate Articles the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender.

Persons whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find security equal to 5 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORRICE, Storekeeper.

Store's Office, Byculla, 5th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

THE WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—Extract of Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, held in the Office of Cowasjee Ruttonjee Dhundooka on TUESDAY, 15th November 1870.

Shareholders Present.

Mooljee Nevadass.	William Wilson.
Samuldass Hurribhoy.	F. S. Hutchison, by his Attorney, W. Wilson.
Mooljee Hurribhoy.	

Proposed by Mooljee Nevadass, and seconded by Samuldass Hurribhoy, and carried unanimously:—"That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting on the 30th ultimo, be confirmed, viz.: That the Company be WOUND UP by voluntary Liquidation, and that Mr. WILSON be appointed LIQUIDATOR."

WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman.

Dhundooka, 20th November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agreed to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Parmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dawjee, Esq
Lakhmidass Naojee, Esq	Poerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorojee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun,—"That Mr. Tribhoowundass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Mr. Beramjee Naorojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Naorojee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosalj, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dawjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Raghunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorojee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee,—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J A J Shaw and Beramjee Naorojee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislature of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay on Sundays.

Branches { Calcutta. | Saharanpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realising interest and dividends thereon, as also in the following terms if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realised at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and securities ¼ per cent.

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company undertakes the commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jamma fund in the Bank's business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a promise for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

Those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in the Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 125-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 67 Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

NOTICES.

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT & BURLESQUE COMPANY OF INDIAN MUSIC,

Will give their First Grand Representation at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

THE Hon. Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.

SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER 1870,

On which occasion the much-admired Opera of

ROOSTUM AND SOHRAB

Will be introduced, with new Scenes, &c.,

Instrumental and Vocal Concerts, and Host of Varieties.

☞ For further particulars see the Programmes.

Prices as usual.

NOTICE.—JUGJEEVUN KEEKA STREET, *i.e.* the Street which runs from Sheikh Road near Pydownee to Duncan Road, will be CLOSED for TRAFFIC from THIS DAY.

H. TULLOCH, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

29th November 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES BROAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjutsment.

MEETING in SUPPORT of MISSIONS.—A MEETING will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 1st proximo at 5-30 P.M., when the BISHOP of CALCUTTA will deliver an ADDRESS on Missionary work in India. The attendance of all persons who are interested in Missions is invited.

T. S. S. ROBERTSON,
Secretary Church Missionary Society.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Acting Secretary Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Bombay, 26th November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—

BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, BOLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

D. WAUHOPE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

NOTICE

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of his Constituents, Regimental Messes, Clubs, and the Public to the undermentioned

BEER AND WINES,

Just received ex MICHAEL ANGELO.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

In cases containing 4 dozen Quarts .....at Rs. 23 per case.
Ditto 8 ditto Pints ..... „ 30 „
Ditto 8 ditto Imperial ..... „ 38 „

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT BY FRIEND & Co.

In cases containing 4 dozen Quarts .....at Rs. 23 per case.
Ditto 8 ditto Pints ..... „ 30 „

CLARET! CLARET!!

MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, Ditto Ditto and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.

SHERRY, full flavoured.
PORTWINE, old and full bodied.

CHOICE GERMAN WINES.

Particulars forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs.	Rs.
PONDICHERRY		Ditto.
BURMA		Ditto.

J. NEUBERG.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE B

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

CALCUTTA.—25TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The market for Government Securities has improved and prices have upward tendency. Several purchases of 4 per cents were made at Rs 97-14 and a few, at Rs 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount. 5 per cents of 1858-57 changed hands at Rs 106-10 and 106-12, and 5½ per cents at Rs 113-7 and 113-8.

In shares, the following purchases and sales were reported :—

National Bank shares, at Rs 119, exclusive of the dividend.
Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs 62.
Punjab Bank shares, at Rs 80.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 355, exclusive of the dividend.
Assam Tea Co's shares, at Rs 195.
Dehra Doon Tea Co's shares, at Rs 65.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Davison, Lieutenant, Bombay 15th Hussars, on duty, from Mhow.
Glen, Surgeon, Bombay Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Broach.
Mercer, Lieutenant, Madras 1st Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.
Kennedy, Colonel, Bombay Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Smith, Colonel, Bombay 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 29.

Bardin, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 29th November, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Nov. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Saturday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Tuesday, the 6th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Thursday, the 8th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Saturday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Tuesday, the 13th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Thursday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Tuesday, the 20th, Byculla Schools.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Moradabad, 19th Nov. 1870.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee on the 1st January 1871, with permission to study therein till 1st November 1872 :—

Ensign F. M. Maycock, 7th Foot.
Ensign B. Burrell, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant G. M. Bellasis, 107th Foot.
Ensign R. J. Morgan, 8th Native Infantry.
Lieutenant A. E. Ward, 16th Native Infantry.

The board of examiners, Calcutta, have declared the undermentioned candidates to have passed the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O 734 of 1854 :—

Arabic, under Rule VIII.

Captain P. D. Henderson, Cadre 2nd Mad. Cavy.
Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.
Lieutenant H. R. LeM. Cary, 1-6th Foot.
Ensign J. J. Money-Simcox, 41st Foot.
Ensign H. C. Halkett, 101th Bengal Fusrs.
Captain A. W. Bird, Genl. List, Infantry.
Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wg. Sub. 45th Native Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 15th September last, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Massy, Civil Surgeon Dhurmsala, to the medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas, in addition to his other duties as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M.D.

Onde Division Order, dated the 24th September last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H. Ratigan, doing duty with the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles at Secunderabad, to proceed on duty to Shahjehanpore as a member of the annual invaliding committee, to be held on the 19th October 1870.

Dated the 28th September last, directing Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M.D., who reported his arrival on the 26th idem, to take over charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 26th September last, directing the following arrangements :—

Surgeon C. S. Skipton, M.D., 2nd Battalion 25th Foot, to proceed on duty to the stations noted below, and on the dates specified, as a member of the annual invaliding committee :—

Ayree Tal, 5th October.
Rame khet, 11th October.
Moradabad, 15th October.
Shahjehanpore, 19th October.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Guinness, D Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, at Bareilly, to proceed on duty to Moradabad, as a member of the annual invaliding committee, to be held on the 15th October 1870.

Presidency District Order, dated the 29th September last, directing Assistant Surgeon H Boye, doing duty with the 8th Native Infantry at Allpore, to proceed to Lucknow for duty.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 22nd September last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon St. J. Killery to the medical charge of the cells at Jullapahar, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. Grose.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 16th September last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon A. W. Duke, M.D., doing duty with the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to the medical charge of G Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon W. L. Eames, deceased.

Mean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 17th October, transferring Assistant Surgeon A. Deane from the 9th Bengal Cavalry to the 35th Native Infantry, for duty, as a temporary arrangement.

Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 18th November 1870.

RATIONS—COOKING.

With reference to para. 297, Report of the Commission to enquire into the Rationing of European Troops, (dated January 1863), His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that officers in command of European troops will pay the greatest attention to the cleanliness of the cooking houses and utensils. It is not sufficient that the orderly officer should inspect the coppers alone, but knives, spoons, chopping-boards, tables, &c., the interiors of the cookhouses and the drainage should all be subjected to careful scrutiny.

The instructions on the above subject, contained in Adjutant General's Circular, "Rations," dated 13th June 1863, are to be strictly followed.

SCHOOLS.

The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, having had under consideration the position of schoolmasters and mistresses, at present doing duty with the Head Quarters of Artillery Brigades, is pleased to decide that these schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are to be considered as attached to the Brigades with which they are serving, and not to the Artillery stations. They will consequently move with the head quarters of Brigades in the course of relief.

Future returns and pay lists will be prepared in accordance with this ruling.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 5s. 0d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 75& 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	City of Liverpool	Whitefords	Shields, July 6.
	Corea Lion	Lamont	Liverpool, July 26.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cochin, Nov. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Calliope	Simmons	Calcutta.
	Waterloo	Solomons	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Snipe, Browne, to Persian Gulf.
Ship Mary Anne, Lovett, to Rangoon.
Ship Finellin, Simpson, to Akyab.
Bisto Abdool Mahomed, Nazoda, to Damaun and Diu.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Dacca, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Karnachee, to Karrachee.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast and Goa.]

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.				
25	London	Wales	Rangoon, Nov. 7	

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Hawarden Castle, 17 bales paper, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons & Co.
Paraguay (s), 2 packages grass mowing machine, Grindlay, Groom & Co.; 1 case books, Grindlay, Groom & Co.
Don (s), 6 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Niger (s), 30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Michael Angelo, 13 cases candles, The London A. and A. Company (Limited).

FROM SUEZ.

Hindostan (s), 4 cases cochineal, The London A. and A. Company (Limited).

FROM BORDEAUX.

H. A. Brightman, 75 cases brandy, Pestonjee Nanabhoy.
Atlantique, 30 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 600 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 1 case carpets, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baroda (s), 45 bales wool, Muldon Khetsee; 60 bales wool, Cooverjee Nursee; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Shamjee; 50 bales wool, Doorgursee Gopejee; 80 bales cotton, Moolchund Meenanund; 19 bales cow hide, Ahmedbhoy Hajee Noor; 27 bales cotton, Joosub Gunny; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Furshotum; 42 bales wool, Tejpall Soorjee.

Caramjah, 124 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poons y & Co.

Ellen Bates, 100 bales cotton, Ghella Lalljee & Co.; 25 bales cotton, Kessowjee Monjee; 11 bales cotton, Muthoordass Ragowjee.

Ballamah, 135 bales cotton, Nuthumul Goverdhundas; 100 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdiyal; 38 bales cotton, Shewaram Rajbackus; 6 bales cow hides Hajee Ebram Jetakur 101 bales cotton, Mathooradass Ragowjee.

North Tyne (s), 120 bales cotton, Jachund Bhoyeund; 110 bales cotton, Mimsookram Candass; 81 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 29 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber; 2 packages dates, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; 50 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam.

Victoria Cross, 54 bales cotton, Amerchund Dhoaddiram; 23 bales cotton, Valjee Singjee; 58 bales cotton, Vullubdas Manchund.

Gibara, 200 bags linseed, Balli Brothers.

The Foundling, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Koorjee Lilladhur.

Euphrates (s), 50 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber.

FOR VENICE.

Baroda (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels, & Co.; 34 bales cotton, Bahrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 17 bales cotton, Hajeeally Babany; 52 bales cotton, Jasrabhoy Peerbhoy; 118 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 77 bales cotton, Napechund Guneshdass; 2 bundles E. teeth, Sukes Futtabhoy.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments. The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation in the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition. Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic. Algebra and Euclid.
History. Latin. Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three. ,,
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

NOWELL—ANDREWS—October 20th, at St. John's, Hackney, London, Thomas Nowell, Esq., Contractor, of Bombay, to Elizabeth, third daughter of William Andrews, Esq., of Homerton, London.—No cards.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—SMITH—November 21st, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. C. Stuart, Robert Newson Smith, Esq., to Laura Frances, only daughter of the late Francis Wallis Smith, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, of Moulmein.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SINCLAIR—November 20th, at Meerut, the wife of Apothecary W. Sinclair, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

ACCORDING to the telegrams very large forces must be in presence in the country north of the Loire, for the reported fronts, where troops were felt, extended over eighty miles in a straight line. Of course no one will suppose that the bulk of either the French or German armies was spread about after the fashion indicated by the names mentioned in the despatches. Probably Arthenay, Neuville, and Bellegarde were occupied in strength by the French, while, whatever force the Germans may have had at Montargis, the largest portion of their troops were probably across the great roads leading through Toury and Pithiviers, and forming a junction, in Orleans itself. The news seems to indicate that the French will either be driven through Orleans or cut off and forced to retreat down the right bank of the Loire.

The fall of La Fere gives the Germans a fresh railway. The line from Vitry to La Fere forms a compact intermediate base. Traversed throughout its extent by a railway, three others start thence at Chalons, Laon and Tergnier, thus giving from the base line three independent routes for the supply of the army. The Germans have made progress in the Somme. The action near Amiens, ending with the rout of the Army of the North, will probably lead to the occupation of Amiens, an operation which cuts off Tours from Lille, and renders the safety of Havre precarious. The most striking report, however, is that General von Werder has twice beaten the Garibaldians *near Lyons*. The last we heard of him was that on the 16th he had occupied Dole, on the road south from Dijon.

THE Eastern Question, narrowed, at present, to the Black Sea Question, is to be referred to a Conference. This is the favourite modern device for trying to evade or compromise a difficulty, which sometimes answers well and sometimes proves to be futile. Perhaps, in this case, although the suggestion emanated from the German camp, it may be regarded as coming within the scope of the article in the Treaty of 1856, which provided that if a quarrel arose between the Porte and any one of the Powers, before force was resorted to, the other Powers should have an opportunity of preventing the outbreak of war by mediation. No doubt the quarrel Russia has raised is with all the other Powers who signed the Treaty; yet a little straining of the text brings the dispute well within it. We may observe that all the Powers, for reasons frequently stated in these columns, and notably the then dependence of Prussia on Russia, were not equally determined to uphold the Treaty. Neither Italy nor Prussia took part in the famous Treaty of April 15, 1856, whereby Austria, England and France jointly and severally guaranteed the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and declared that "any infraction of the stipulation," contained in the Treaty of Paris would be considered as a *casus belli* by the Three Powers. If, therefore, the question is to be decided by majorities in a Conference, England, Austria and Turkey may be counted on for three votes in favour of upholding the stipulation. Whether France will be admitted remains to be seen—the admission of a Plenipotentiary from Tours or Paris being equivalent to a recognition of the Republic by all the Powers. If France be admitted it is not possible to say which side she would take, because one cannot tell what the powers that be, who, the Emperor informs the French, ought to be respected, would think good policy under painful circumstances. Prussia signed the Treaty, but Germany did not, and one cannot say whether Germany will or will not temporize on the subject. Italy is also in a dubious position, and has a sort of decisive vote. Three votes out of seven will certainly support the Treaty; two may vote for its infraction, and two are doubtful. The Conference, therefore, presents sufficient interest, and will be all the more important as it will indicate, to some extent, the line which emancipated and united Germany will take on the Eastern Question. The Conference will also stave off a war—if there is to be a war—until the spring; but in any case Russia could not have infringed the terms of the Treaty until then. An interval of breathing time for preparation is secured—this is all. For we may remark that none of the Powers are obliged to respect the decision of the Conference. It is even possible that the Conference may come to no decision, But for the moment, neither the steadfastness of Russia, or the loyalty of the other Powers will be put to the test.

As the painful death of Mr. Burnett, R. A. has raised the question should Government prohibit pilgrimages, we print the following plea for the affirmative, forwarded by a correspondent who has a right to an opinion, and who states his side of the case with much force. "I would ask," he says, "whether in the interests of the community at large, I might almost say in the interests of the world, these pilgrimages ought not to be put down with a strong hand. I am aware that it is so far a more difficult task to put down these pilgrimages than it was to put down the practices of Suttee and the Juggunauth sacrifices, that the pilgrims are merely people going from one village to another to perform a religious rite, which is in its immediate consequences perfectly harmless to themselves or others. But the indirect consequences of these pilgrimages are infinitely worse and the victims far more numerous than those of the ceremonies of Suttee or Juggunauth. There is perhaps no manner in which cholera could more easily originate or be more widely spread than among the pilgrims who flock to the temples of Pundurpore, Jejure, and elsewhere. After weary marching for days, during perhaps the most unhealthy months of the year, the pilgrims are subjected to all the evils of overcrowding amidst necessarily defective sanitary arrangements. Then follows as an additional incentive to disease a night's vigil and a day's fasting. Could any better preparation for cholera be made or imagined? And then the pilgrims scatter and spread the disease to the four winds of heaven, and who shall say where it stops? Is Government justified in standing calmly by and permitting its subjects through folly, superstition, and a blind worship of custom, to spread the deadliest scourge which ever afflicted the human race? Government, we may be told, does not stand and look on. A hospital is established at the centres of the pilgrimages, doctors are provided, and every prevention taken to prevent the disease spreading by the road, but why let the disease begin? This year has proved that all precautions are useless to prevent the disease breaking out. Already we hear of cases in Poona, of isolated cases in other towns. Now is the time to act with the memory of the evil fresh in men's minds. What is there in the way of such acting? Popular opinion? I believe that the people would be very grateful if they were absolved from the performance of what they have looked on as a very disagreeable duty. I have been told on good authority that when the local authorities have prevented or dissuaded the people from attending a pilgrimage where cholera threatened to break out they remained at home most thankfully. A promise not to interfere with the religion of the people? The same arguments which prevailed in the cases of Suttee and the Juggunauth sacrifices must prevail now. The only difference between the cases is that in the latter the direct consequences were immediate and fatal, while, as I have said, the direct results of the religious ceremony performed by the pilgrims are harmless and even ultimately no harm *may* come of them, but indirectly they may, and they frequently do spread the most fearful disease that has ever afflicted mankind in the whole civilized world. We have not only to protect a lot of superstitious fools against the consequences of their own superstition, but to endeavour to prevent an equally foolish and useless ceremony causing an incalculable amount of evil to an unknown number of innocent victims. And who would be injured were Government to interfere? A few fat priests who would doubtless cry as loudly as only priests injured in their sacred pockets can cry. With them would be the rapidly dying out race of bigoted Brahmins, and twenty years ago the opposition might have been powerful.

"But surely young Bombay must see the necessity of the step I propose. I am afraid 'the people' interest young Bombay but little, and the superstitions of the mass are nothing as compared to the doctrines of Baboo Keshub Sen and the widow re-marriage question. But were there really an educated stratum at the top of native society, the aid that it could give to Government by throwing in its moral influence against this most harmful of all native superstitious practices would be enormous. The remedy is not so simple or so plain as in the oft quoted examples of Suttee and Juggunauth, but it would be better to brave the religious anger which we should excite than continue yearly to run the risk of cholera spreading throughout the Empire out of deference to native religious customs."

Such is a fair statement of the case from the side of the fervid reformers. But our correspondent, we think, has let his feelings run away with his judgment. It is not credible at present that the people would be thankful for a prohibition of what most deem a sacred duty. *If* the people were favourable to the abolition of pilgrimages, it still might not be right to stop them by an edict. Some liberty to do as they please must be left them, especially in religious matters. In our judgment it would be not only a political blunder to adopt the advice of our correspondent, but a serious infraction of right and a violation of pledges. Suttee and the Juggernauth sacrifices were murders, and we could not permit murder. The evil effects of pilgrimages are indirect, and probably less, though more striking, than excessive eating and drinking. All the Government can do is to impose severe and effective sanitary regulations and punish infractions thereof. The prohibition of pilgrimages would be paternal government run mad.

WE understand that Colonel R. Strachey is expected to arrive at Bombay by the incoming mail steamer, and that he will probably remain here some time, occupied with P. W. D. questions that are engaging the attention of both the Local and the Supreme Governments.

MR. W. ROBINSON, C. S. I., has been appointed Madras member of the Council of the Governor General.

THE Home Government is said to have approved of the reduction of one judgeship in the original side of the High Court at Bombay.

THE Nagpore paper says that the chord line, which was expected to be opened to the public at the close of the year, will now not be available before February or March next.

THE salary of Mr. Girdlestone, of the Survey party, who has been appointed to survey Shatieff and Bahrein channels in the Persian Gulf, has been fixed at Rs. 700 per mensem.

THE "Central India Times" professes to be in a position to state that the long-talked-of promotion of the province of Oude to be a Lieutenant Governorship is without any foundation.

IT is said that the Government of India has sanctioned the grant of 16 unconditional scholarships to the pupils of the Civil Engineering College at Poona, as recommended by the local Government.

MR. W. T. BLANFORD, of the Geological Survey Department—the well-known author of the "Naturalist's Notes on Abyssinia"—has been deputed to examine and report upon the coal at Domagoodium, originally brought to notice by Colonel Haig, R. E.

A LETTER from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, dated the 23rd November, states, for the information of Government, that he has received a report, under date the 15th instant, from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Pundhurpoor, that cholera is subsiding at that station.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Madras Army intends leaving Madras by the evening train of the 1st proximo, accompanied by the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and two of his Excellency's personal staff, for Beypore, proceeding thence by steamer to Cannanore. After inspecting the troops at that station he will come to Bombay *en route* to Kamptee.

A KLAPROTH correspondent to the "North China Herald and Consular Gazette" says—"The Kiangnan arsenal has manufactured for its Chinese owners already some 7,000 stand of Remington rifles. In addition to which, three brass howitzers and 400 shells have been the usual weekly out-turn. These arms and munitions of war are being despatched to Foochow as fast as made ready for service."

THE Viceroy having now returned to Bengal, the sanitary improvements at Simla, suggested by the Sanitary Commission, will shortly be carried out. The Government of India has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 5,000 to the Punjab municipality for the purpose of improving the water supply at Simla by sinking wells in the European part of the town.

DEATH OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR died at his palace in Baroda between two and three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The intimation of his death was also the first intimation of his illness. It is said he died of fever, but it would be singular if any form of that illness carried him off so suddenly. On this and other points we hope to be enlightened by the report of the Political Resident, which it is expected will be in the Secretariat and at the disposal of the press to-day. The body of the Gaekwar, in accordance with Hindoo rites, was burned. This ceremony took place some six or seven hours after death. Colonel Barr, the Resident, heard, like ourselves, of the illness and death at the same time.

There was no disturbance at Baroda. "The Gaekwar is dead—long live the Gaekwar!" was the cry of the day. A new Gaekwar was ready at hand. Mulharao, brother of Khunderao (who himself succeeded a brother in 1856), had for some years been waiting in prison at Padra, a few miles from Baroda, for the day when the death of his relative would set him free and raise him to a throne. There were shrewd men in the Baroda palace who saw that their best plan was to lose no time in cultivating good terms with the prisoner. Mulharao was set at liberty and brought to the palace, but was not, as has been stated, proclaimed ruler, for Colonel Barr intimated that it would be necessary to await the recognition of the British Government as a preliminary of that ceremony.

Yesterday afternoon the following proclamation was issued from the Political Department of the Bombay Government in the form of a "Government Gazette Extraordinary" :—

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1870.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces with deep regret the receipt of intelligence of the death, on the 28th instant, of His Highness the MAHARAJA KHUNDERAO GAEKWAR, SENA KHASKEL SHUMSER Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

It is hereby directed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that 42 minute guns, corresponding with the age of His Highness, be fired from the saluting battery.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Government follows the axiom, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. But it is a notorious fact that the administration of the late Gaekwar did not give satisfaction. The imprisonment of Mulharao, and the obstinate efforts made to get Bhow Scindia, who had been removed by the Bombay Government, re-appointed to the post of Minister, were the subjects that specially engaged the attention of His Excellency in Council.

The visit of the Gaekwar to Bombay in March last, on the occasion of the reception of Prince Alfred, is still fresh in the recollection of our local readers. His gift of two lakhs of rupees for the erection of a Sailor's Home will produce one of the best memorials of that month's events.

The Gaekwar at the time of his death was forty-two years of age.

A few facts about the reigning family of Baroda may interest our readers. The founder of the family was Dummajee, surnamed the Gaekwar or Cowherd, who distinguished himself under the first Seenaputtee, or commander-in-chief of the great Mahratta chief Sahojee, by successfully invading Guzerat, which at that time (1720) was held by a viceroy of the King of Delhi. Baroda was captured from the Mahomedans after a brave defence by the successor of the first Gaekwar in 1733, and thenceforth became the principal residence of the Gaekwar's family. The Gaekwars early cultivated the friendship of the English. In the course of an internecine struggle among the sons of Govind Rao Gaekwar, who died in 1800, the direct interposition of the British was sought, and an agreement entered into for receiving a subsidiary force from the Bombay Government in consideration of certain territorial cessions in the Surat district. The hostility of the Peishwa towards the Gaekwar served to confirm the alliance of the Baroda State with the British Government. The murder of the Gaekwar's envoy to the Peishwa's court in 1817 was followed by the capture of Poona by a British force and the overthrow of the Peishwa.

The late Gaekwar, Khunderao, succeeded on the death of his brother without male issue on the 19th November 1856. Several months later the flames of the sepoy rebellion in the North-Western Provinces threatened to extend to Guzerat, and the attitude taken by Khunderao at this conjuncture, by throwing the whole weight of his influence on the side of the British Government, and by placing all his resources at the disposal of the gallant Sir Richmond Shakespeare, the Resident at his court, conduced very largely to the maintenance of order throughout the peninsula of Guzerat. For his firmness and loyalty at this momentous period, His Highness was rewarded by the remission of an annual tribute of three lacs which he paid to the British Government for keeping up the Guzerat Irregular Horse (now extinct), and by being decorated as a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Perhaps it is worth while to reproduce the following report made to Government in January 1869 by Dr. Hunter, of the Grant Medical College, with reference to a visit he paid to Mulharao, the successor of Khunderao, when he was a prisoner at Padra. It is well known, by the way, that it was one of the wishes of the late Gaekwar to adopt a son and heir. What came in the way to prevent him we are not exactly aware :—

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir,—In obedience to the instructions conveyed in the letter from Government, No. 15 of 1869, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I proceeded to Baroda on Thursday, 7th instant. Early on the following morning, accompanied by Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, I went to Padra, and had a somewhat lengthened and strictly private interview with H. H. Mulhar Rao. I also made a careful inspection of the place in which H. H. is confined by order of his brother H. H. the Gaekwar, and beg respectfully to submit the result of these enquiries for information of Government. H. H. Mulhar Rao is apparently between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of spare habit, slight configuration, and of a somewhat naturally delicate constitution and excitable temperament. He has a divergent squint of both eyes, the left being most affected and the sight impaired though unknown to himself. The squint is had been subject to since childhood. H. H. had also suffered from piles for the last 15 years. Some few days previously he had had some complaint in his right ear, which was now well. I failed to discover any disease beyond those above referred to, and H. H. told me that with the exception of being thinner, his health was as good now as it had been for years past. The hakeem who has been H. H's medical attendant for the last fifteen years, and in whom he appeared to place great confidence, corroborated the statement made to me by His Highness.

On enquiry as to whether His Highness had any complaint to make regarding the treatment he was subjected to, I found he had none, beyond his being unjustly detained as a prisoner, and the strict surveillance he was subjected to by H. H. the Gaekwar. Except on the subject of his imprisonment, His Highness' mind seemed tranquil and at times even cheerful. His memory, too, appeared to be good. His Highness was permitted unrestricted indulgence in out-door exercise with certain limits. Of this he did not often avail himself, having, he said, little inclination for it, while surrounded by guards and police. He usually goes out in a conveyance drawn by bullocks, and has a natural distaste for horse exercise.

The place in which His Highness is imprisoned is an irregular quadrangle approached by a single arched gateway and surrounded by houses which seemed to overlook it in every direction. Opposite the entrance is a reception room, in which H. H. receives visits. It is raised about 2½ feet above the ground, and probably measures 20 feet by 12. Above this is another room divided into two unequal halves by a bamboo wall, the one being used as a cook room, the other being the place in which H. H. takes his meals. Directly to the left of this entrance gate is another small block of buildings on which are situated the sleeping apartments, bathing rooms, &c. All the rooms in this most native built house are small and low pitched, they were, however, very clean and rather airy than usual. The reception room, as I have called it, had a clean white cloth spread over the floor, the floors of the other rooms were made of earth coated with cow-dung. His Highness' cook, I may here observe, had been selected by himself. In the court yard were deer and peacocks kept for His Highness' amusement. In the rear of the front block of buildings 6 or 8 horses were picketted, which were used to escort H. H. whenever he went out for exercise.

His Highness, in reply to my interrogatory, informed me that no particular preparations had been made to receive me since my arrival had been made known; but that about 2½ months ago the place had been repaired and otherwise placed in better order than it formerly used to be in. Previous to taking my departure H. H. distributed pan and attar to the Resident and myself, and afterwards accompanied us as far as our carriage which had been kept outside the gate.

In conclusion I would beg respectfully to state my opinion that the health of His Highness Mulhar Rao has not suffered by his imprisonment, and that the surveillance kept over him, though exceedingly strict, is neither harsh nor cruel. Every facility was afforded me by Colonel Barr in carrying out the instructions conveyed to me by Government.—I have, &c.,
W. G. HUNTER.

Bombay, 10th January 1869.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 28TH NOV., 2-40 P.M.

The "Times" and "Daily News" publish telegrams from Saint Petersburg and Versailles, asserting that a conference has been agreed upon to settle the Black Sea question.

The Germans claim the victory in the reconnoitering engagements before Orleans.

An official despatch from Tours states that after a battle which continued all day yesterday near Amiens the French retreated.

The fortress of Lafon (?) has capitulated.

LONDON, 28TH NOV., 5-30 P.M.

Prussia has proposed a conference for the settlement of the Black Sea question.

The German account of the battle before Amiens states that the French army of the North was driven across the river Somme into entrenchments, having lost several thousand men.

General Werder defeated the Garibaldians during Saturday and Sunday near Lyons.

LONDON, 29TH NOV., 3-50 A.M.

The French have evacuated and the Germans have occupied Amiens.

A battle is believed to be progressing between Chateaudun and Montargis.

The German right threatens Tours.

LONDON, 28TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

Consols, 92¼.

Rentes, 52½.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 6th inst. was delivered in London to-day.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indian Telegraph.

MELBOURNE, 8TH NOV.

THE Victoria Parliament has been opened. The opening speech regrets the diminished revenue caused by drought and floods, and states that the finances are sound. It promises legislation for education, and insolvency, and the licensing of mining. Preparations are being made for colonial defences.

Renewed floods have taken place involving heavy losses.

Business is dull.

SYDNEY, 4TH NOV.

The Budget shows a deficit of £200,000. It is proposed to fund the debt, to abolish *ad valorem* duties, and to substitute measurement duties and a sixpenny income-tax. The scheme is opposed, and will probably result in the defeat of the Ministry.

The Overland Telegraph is progressing.

The Northern Railway has been surveyed.

The Tasmanian Parliament has been prorogued.

The Main line railway has been agreed to.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 29TH NOV., 3-35 P.M.

The steamer Delhi from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th November has arrived.

The Chinese Government have proposed terms of settlement of Tientsin difficulty by payment of 250,000 taels, to be taken from the Customs duties, and the execution of 20 natives. The officials escape altogether on the ground that to punish them would cause embarrassment to the Government.

Chung How, Governor of Tientsin at the time of massacre, is said to have departed on October 27th on a mission to Paris to make explanations.

Several gunboats of various nations will winter in the Peiho.

Mr. Wade says the only danger to be apprehended is from the dangerous classes.

The Hongkong Council met on 11th.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has arrived from Mahableshwur. He came by way of Bancote river, and landed from the May Frere at Apollo Bunder at seven o'clock yesterday morning. A guard of honour was present on the bunder, consisting of a full company of the 22nd Native Infantry, with colours and band; and the ordinary salute was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his Excellency's arrival.

His Excellency is staying at Malabar Point, and will proceed on his tour to Kattiawar on Saturday. He will leave in the May Frere, and will first proceed to Mandvee, at which place he is due on the 5th December.

REFORM IN THE HIGH COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY yesterday intimated to the Advocate General (Mr. Scoble), that on Thursday (to-morrow) he would take up the Chamber business, and that with a view to facilitate the transaction of business he proposed, at least by way of experiment, to take *ex parte* applications first and afterwards contested applications. Mr. Scoble said that that arrangement would be a great convenience both to the bar and to solicitors.

The present practise is to give applications in which barristers appear the priority; and as these applications are usually opposed by other barristers, they as a rule occupy the attention of the sitting judge for some considerable time, so that gentlemen making *ex parte* applications, which are usually disposed of in a few minutes, have frequently to wait for two or three hours. This practise has for a long time given great dissatisfaction to solicitors, and it is only a week or two since Dr. Dallas moved Mr. Justice Green on the subject; so that the experiment about to be tried by Mr. Justice Bayley will be generally hailed as a reform.

BOMBAY GOVERNMEN

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Central, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nandick, Mummy, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and, those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Roha, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE RULES OF THE BOMBAY CRIMINAL COURT.

IMPORTANT TO BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

A CASE connected with a caste dispute was called before the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and a jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, which led to some remarks of interest to the Bar, and resulted in an amicable settlement. The accused were Essoo Dhoondee, Govinda Gopalla, and Marotee Sudoba, the former of whom was charged with defamation by having on the 16th September said of a married woman named Bhima that she had been in the keeping of a Seedee, the two others being charged with abetment of the defamation.

Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Ere the prisoners were put in charge of the jury,

The Judge said—Before going into this matter at all, I may say I have read the depositions, and think it would be a very great pity indeed if parties do not settle this. I think it is a most proper case for settlement.

Mr. Starling—The magistrate threw out a similar suggestion, and we were always willing to take that view of the matter.

The Judge—I think it would be a great pity if they did not settle it before the evidence is brought forward and the parties have aggravated each other.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship sees the difficulty I have in saying a word as to terms of settlement when I tell your Lordship I am instructed to defend on the ground of justification and that the charges are true.

The Judge—Well, I have stated my opinion and hold to it, that it is a proper case for settlement. Whatever the solicitor who instructs you may be told by his client, it strikes me on reading the depositions that it is a proper case for settlement.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, I can only say I cannot offer a settlement. If an offer is made I can give my opinion on it. But in the way I am instructed it is impossible to retire from the case.

The Judge—Counsel cannot do so; it should come from the parties, and the opinion of the Court should be conveyed to the parties by their respective solicitors.

Some conversation took place at the bar, the Judge remarking the professional gentlemen instructing counsel should discuss the matter together.

Mr. Anstey—Perhaps I can tell your Lordship what my instructor says, though I cannot tell what Mr. Starling's says.

The Judge—Perhaps it would be better not to tell—the negotiations may be imperfect. (After a pause). I would be glad to know who is attorney for the prisoners here. Where is the attorney himself? Is he a positive quantity; has he any existence?

Mr. Anstey—I don't know, but the prisoner has a privilege and the prisoners' counsel has so too.

The Judge—Yes, but I am informed he is represented by somebody representing himself as an attorney. Where is the attorney?

Mr. Anstey—I have never seen him in my life. Mr. Elliott is said to be sick.

The Judge—Where, in what corner of the world, is Mr. Elliott? I have seen nobody bearing that name as an attorney here for the last ten years.

Mr. Anstey—I daresay, my Lord; it is a very common name in India.

The Judge—I think I know the individual who is meant, but he has not enlered an appearance in the body of this Court for ten years.

Mr. Anstey—I am just now informed by Mr. Smith, of the constabulary force, that he saw Mr. Elliott in the hospital yesterday, sick.

The Judge—There is nothing that I am disposed to give less encouragement to than persons coming here and practising in the name of attorneys who really are invisible quantities.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship will do my clients the justice to remember, having read the depositions, that nobody of the name of Elliott appears to have represented the prisoners in the police court. An attorney whose name is not on the brief conducted all the cross examination on their behalf—that is Mr. Venayekrao Hurrychund. Mr. Elliott's name appears on the brief certainly as given me. I have never seen Mr. Elliott in my life, and if the brief had been delivered to me without a name, of course I would have taken it.

The Judge—Of course you are entitled to take it without a name, as it is a brief on behalf of a prisoner, but where there is a person representing himself as an attorney, it is very desirable he should be here to conduct the negotiations with the gentleman for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey—No doubt. (To the clerk behind him). Is Venayekrao Hurrichund here himself?

The Judge—Who is the attorney for the prosecution

Mr. Starling—I am instructed by Pandoorang Bullibhudra, pleader.

The Judge—I know Mr. Pandoorung Bullibhudra, and an extremely respectable pleader he is at the other side of the Court, but I have never seen counsel for the prosecution here instructed by anybody but an attorney.

Mr. Starling—I was astonished at it, but looked at the rules of the Court and found it was in accordance with the rules.

The Judge—I think not. A pleader is to instruct counsel in cases on the other side of the Court where there is no attorney, but has no *locus standi* at this Court.

Mr. Starling—I looked to the rules before I accepted the brief.

The Judge—That is the meaning of the rule. As to pleaders having a *locus standi*, *quasi* attorneys, in a criminal court they have none. There seems to be an equal irregularity on both sides here—an invisible attorney for the defence and an unauthorized party appearing here for the prosecution.

Mr. Starling—The rule to which I call your Lordship's attention, and from which I presumed that a pleader had authority to instruct me, was that which says, "No advocate shall appear unless instructed by an attorney or vakeel."

The Judge—Well, the meaning of that is this, that a vakeel may, at the appellate side of the Court, instruct counsel for prisoners or in civil cases. An attorney may here instruct counsel, but a vakeel has no *locus standi* here whatsoever, and I won't sanction it.

Mr. Anstey—The question then, my Lord, pardon me for saying, which I wish to raise, and which I think distinguishes the two irregularities from each other, is, whether my learned friend has any *locus standi*, he not being instructed by an attorney? I have, for I am instructed by an attorney.

The Judge—The prisoners had better not be given in charge of the jury yet. I think, under the circumstances, the matter might stand over in order that somebody may be duly authorised to appear for the prosecution, and I shall expect the attorney for the prisoner to appear here himself, unless he is able to send information that he is not well,—for when a gentleman has not appeared for many years in this court and a Parsee appears here to represent the attorney, I should like to know something of his authority.

Mr. Anstey—Mr. Elliott has done what, to my knowledge, all the attorneys in Bombay think sufficient in these cases and which some of them entirely neglect to do—that is, not being able to appear in person, he has sent his clerk. The Parsee who instructs me represents Mr. Elliott. If he is ill in hospital and his case stands over——

The Judge—If he be ill I shall recognise the fact that he is the attorney for the prisoner, but where you admit that an attorney appears for the prisoners who has not been in this Court for several years, I should like to see him in the flesh.

Mr. Anstey—That may be, but Mr. Smith has told me he saw him with his corporal eyes yesterday, and if he is not recovered——

Mr. Smith—(To the Judge.) I sent him to the European General Hospital yesterday, my Lord. He complained of diarrhœa.

Mr. Anstey—I can say it consists with my knowledge that in two cases out of five where I am engaged I never see anything more from the attorney's office than the peon who carries the messages, and answers by "Mallum nai, Sahib." (A laugh.)

The Judge—That was not my experience when I was at the bar. I do not recollect on any occasion to have accepted instructions from a peon. (Laughter.) Have you got a copy of the rules of this Court, Mr. Starling?

Mr. Starling—I have, my Lord.

The Judge—Well, perhaps you will be good enough to look at rule 14. It is there said—"Vakeels shall not appear, plead or act, for any suitor in this Court in any matter of ordinary original jurisdiction, civil or criminal, or in any matter of appeal from any case of ordinary civil jurisdiction, unless upon appeal from a judgment in a case of such original civil jurisdiction where a question of Hindoo or Mahomedan law, or a question of usage shall arise, and the Court or a Judge thereof shall think fit to admit a vakeel or vakeels to plead for any suitor or suitors in that case. In such case the vakeel or vakeels so admitted may plead accordingly." That directly excludes the gentleman who instructs you.

Mr. Starling—My eye, on looking over the rules of the Court, caught rule 12, which states—"Advocates of this Court may appear and plead for suitors in any branch of the Court, civil or criminal, but not unless instructed by an attorney or vakeel, except for an insolvent in the Insolvent Court or for a prisoner in the Criminal Court of either side."

The Judge—Well, it would be desirable when next you read the rules that you did not stop at the one that was first present to you.

Mr. Anstey—Perhaps your Lordship will allow me, as *amicus curiæ*, to remind you that in a case which shall, if your Lordship pleases, be nameless for the present, all the Judges of the High Court, on both sides I believe, but certainly on this side, in 1866, on the invitation of the then acting Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, signed minutes on the subject; and how, after that, there can be any mistake in my learned friend's mind, or in any other learned mind, I cannot know. It was then determined that nobody but an attorney should instruct on this side of the Court, while a vakeel or an attorney might instruct on the other, but when any gentleman of the bar was in the painful position of having a *bundobust* made against him, he was released from the operation of that rule, because the equity of the rule imported this,—if there be an attorney or vakeel to instruct him. The matter was then gone into at great length, and it is recorded among the other records of this Court. There can be no doubt whatever that my learned friend acted very wrongly indeed in taking this brief from an attorney not practising on this side of the Court.

The Judge—My recollection completely agrees with you with regard to the matter you have mentioned, and I do not understand how this mistake originated. I do not think Mr. Starling has satisfactorily explained it.

Mr. Starling—When the brief was given to me I at once took the objection——

The Judge—You must have been aware that such a thing has never occurred here before and should have read the whole of the chapter on this matter before accepting the brief.

Mr. Starling—It was my fault, my Lord, in not going through the whole of the chapter, but I took the brief in perfect innocence.

The Judge—Of course. No persons are so blind as those who wilfully shut their eyes.

Mr. Starling—I hope your Lordship does not suppose I wilfully shut my eyes.

The Judge—Well, you certainly did not read the rules which are patent for everybody to read that pleases. Of course, you do not understand me to suppose that you are acquainted with the rules, Mr. Starling, but I think you ought to be. This matter must stand over for the present, and I trust that both the prosecution—which is now not represented, although I suppose the prosecutors themselves are in Court, or at all events it will be conveyed to them—and the prisoners will look at the matter in a sensible and rational spirit, and are it out of Court, for it really is not a desirable thing to bring into Court.

Mr. Anstey—Will your Lordship allow me to suggest a fact which is probably not within your Lordship's knowledge, and which may incline you to extend your recommendation to the prosecutrix and the prisoners? I have reason to believe it to be true that the prisoners consider themselves not free agents in this matter. If your Lordship would recommend that the heads of the different factions of this caste be spoken with or directed to appear in Court, it might facilitate the settlement of this matter.

The Judge—I perceived there was a regular break in the caste.

Mr. Anstey—There is, my Lord, but your Lordship will comprehend it better if I tell you that I am instructed that when a case of this kind is made into a caste question, the nominal actors are not free agents. They can do nothing without the consent or sanction previously obtained from the factions or its promoters. There are four sections in this caste—two are admitted in the depositions, I believe there are four. They are recognized, not accidental but permanent, factions—I might rather call them sects. If one or two of the leading men of each of these sections or factions—I believe their actual name is sections—were directed to attend when this case comes on, or when the attorneys are spoken with, they would be able to do, what I am sure the prisoners cannot do, and what I believe from my instructions the prosecutrix cannot do—that is, to give consent to a settlement.

The Judge—I quite agree with you, Mr. Anstey, that the heads of these different sections ought to take into consideration what has been said, and instead of fighting their respective battles here, upon the reputation of the prosecutrix, should refer this matter to some respectable Hindoo outside the caste, or a respectable gentleman of some other persuasion, and let him settle the whole dispute. It is not a proper matter to fight before a jury. I expect that this intimation will be communicated by the respective parties to the heads of the caste, and if necessary the heads of the caste should be brought up here, and I will say it to them myself.

Mr. Anstey—If your Lordship will tell them so.

The Judge—Are they here?

Mr. Anstey—I presume they are, my Lord; they are much interested in the case.

The Judge—Well, let Achilles and Hector, and all the other warriors be brought into Court.

The representatives of the caste then appeared at the bar, and

The Judge, addressing the Chief Translator, said—Mr. Flynn, will you tell these persons that I understand they are the heads of the different sections of the caste taking an interest in this matter—that it is the opinion of the Court (and I think I may say of the gentlemen who have appeared as counsel on both sides) that it is extremely desirable that this dispute, which has arisen in the caste about the prosecutrix, should be settled out of Court,—that these four gentlemen will respectively raise their own reputation and that of their caste by promoting such an amicable settlement—and that the Court expects they will do so to their utmost. Tell them that it is not at all to the credit of the caste that a matter of this kind should be brought into Court and contested here,—that it is desirable that it should be referred to some respectable Hindoo or other gentlemen outside the caste of unquestionably high reputation, who may go into the matter and decide what all parties ought to do—that I think the prosecutrix and her husband, and the prisoners, and these gentlemen and all the heads of the caste ought to sign a submission paper to such respectable gentleman, authorising him to investigate and settle their disputes—and that if they wish it, I am now prepared to name a gentleman.

Mr. Flynn interpreted these remarks and intimated to his Lordship that the "heads" agreed to his suggestion.

The Judge—They agree; then I name Mr. Ballajee Pandoorung, interpreter of this Court—a Brahmin. Mr. Ballajee, have you any objections to undertake this matter?

Mr. Ballajee having intimated his readiness to accept the reference,

The Judge—Now, I expect you will all do your utmost to promote an amicable settlement. That is the only way to keep up the *abroo* of the caste. Mr. Ballajee will see that this intimation is conveyed to the prosecutrix and her husband, and the sooner that is done the better. Let the paper be signed to-day; in the meantime I shall adjourn this matter.

At a subsequent stage the submission paper was presented to the Court. That was to the effect that the three defendants had no imputation to make on the character of the prosecutrix and that the prosecutrix desired that the charge by her against the defendants should be withdrawn. This bore the mark or signatures of the prosecutrix and defendants, was attested by the heads of the caste and also by Mr. Pandoorung Hullibhudra and the Parsee clerk representing Mr. Elliott, and countersigned by Mr. Balajee Pandoorung.

On receiving that document the Judge ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

A LIZARD CONVERED.—An amusing incident occurred in Baltimore a few weeks ago. A heavily freighted express wagon in passing collided with a showcase, that was standing upon the pavement in front of a store, and in an instant the showcase and a large aquarium, filled with gold fish, lizards, and other aquatic pets, was reduced to fragments. Just as the aquarium burst, a lady passed by, and great was her consternation to find a green and slimy lizard in the bosom of her dress (the dress was one of those open bosom ones). The lady, upon ascertaining what kind of a varmint had invaded the sanctuary of her person, set up a series of piercing shrieks, and in an instant she was surrounded by a large number of persons, and had not a courageous woman thrust her hand into the bosom of the dress of the afflicted lady and removed the impudent reptile, there is no conjecturing what the result might have been. Several gentlemen would have removed the lizard, but not being acquainted with the distressed lady felt a delicacy in asking permission to assist her in her dilemma.—*American Paper.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 29th Nov., 1-55 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th Nov., 7-20 P.M.; America via Russia, 28th Nov., 11-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

DATED 18TH NOV. 1870.

[SUBJECT—Letter from the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, No. 64, dated 2nd May 1870, forwards the Report on the Prison for the year 1869. Report by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, No. 1776, dated 17th August 1870. Letter from the President of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, No. 131, dated 25th August 1870, forwards, with reference to paragraph 20 of the Annual Report of the House of Correction for 1869, and to Government Resolution No. 1490 of 25th April last, copy of a letter from the Superintendent of that Prison relative to the discipline and labour to which the prisoners are now subjected.]

The daily average number of prisoners in 1869 was 227, of which number 93 were Europeans and 134 Natives. The total number of prisoners was 1,395, of whom 724 were Europeans. The largest number sent in any one month was 183 in June, and the smallest 54 in November. 972* came to the House of Correction for the first time in 1869, and the remaining 423 had been in that prison before, seven of them having actually been sentenced fifteen times during the year. In next year's Report the return should distinguish between the number of Europeans and of Natives re-committed.

2. The conduct of the prisoners has on the whole been satisfactory. One military prisoner attempted to set fire to the prison and was sentenced by the High Cout to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. One European and 6 Native prisoners were whipped for breach of prison discipline. Lighter punishments, such as solitary confinement and reduction of diet have also been inflicted, but the punishment of flogging appears to have been most deterrent, it not having been found necessary to inflict it a second time.

3. The Committee of Management have enjoined on the Superintendent the necessity of making the labour of convicts under sentence of rigorous imprisonment as hard as is consistent with health. The tread-wheel, stone breaking, and the making of thick coir matting, have been the severest forms of labour. The manufacture of chairs, benches, cane-baskets, tables, has been carried on, and the picking of oakum and other lighter kinds of work have also been exacted.

4. The work imposed upon convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or to hard labour should be such as to satisfy the requirements of the law, and at the same time be remunerative, if possible, so that each convict may contribute to his own maintenance. Of these two objects, the first is of the greater importance and should never be lost sight of. To lessen the deterring effect of punishment for the sake of increasing jail profits would be a serious error in prison administration. Government are aware that the faulty construction of the prison has to a considerable extent prevented the enforcement of as great an amount of rigorous labour as was desirable, and they accept the explanation of the Committee of the causes which have prevented the more strict application of the principles laid down in the Resolution passed upon the last year's Report. It is expected, however, that very strict attention will be paid in future to this subject and that a far more rigorous standard of labour will be maintained throughout the jail.

5. To facilitate the attainment of this object erection of the sheds mentioned in the Committee's letter No. 131, dated 31st August 1870, will be sanctioned. Plans and estimates of the outlay which will be required for these sheds which should be constructed by prison labour should be forthwith submitted, and the necessary reference to the Public Works Department for this purpose should be made.

6. The very large number of re-committals within the year show clearly that upon about one-third of the criminals the discipline of the prison has no deterring effect. The State is continually charged with large expenses in prosecuting and maintaining a class for whom, judging from the frequency of recommittals in many individual cases, the House of Correction has no terrors. This is a state of affairs which must not be permitted to continue. At present, the only real hard labour which can be efficiently carried out is the treadmill morning and evening combined with stone breaking for the stronger and mat making for the weaker prisoners.

7. There seems no reason why carpentering and smith's work should not be added to the list of task work and be applied to the production of articles saleable at a profit.

8. Labour at the treadmill should be diligently enforced on all hard labour prisoners; most severely upon those sentenced to short terms, progressive alleviations being allowed to prisoners confined for long periods. This form of labour is recommended by the highest authorities, and the only objection to it, is that it is unproductive, and does not afford that incentive to industry which is to be found in more useful employments. The Indian Committee on Prison Discipline report in 1838 as follows:—

"The treadmill wherever it has been used in India has produced the best effects, and demonstrated that there is nothing in the Indian constitution or climate which makes its use in this country objectionable. It is extremely dreaded and it produces no permanent ill consequence, moral or physical"

A Committee of the House of Lords in 1863 came to the same opinion and considered that neither oakum picking nor any other industrial occupation can under any circumstances or for any class of prisoners be made an equivalent for a corresponding amount of hard labour as administered by means of the wheel, the crank or the shot drill. They recommended that every hard labour prisoner should be employed upon the wheel or the crank for a minimum period, and that in no case should the regular enforcement of this system be relinquished or impaired for the sake of making the labour remunerative. Of course in India allowance must be made for climate and for physical peculiarities such as the liability of Orientals to rupture of the spleen.

9. The number of re-committals reflects so seriously on the present discipline of the prison that Government are induced to suggest to the Committee the propriety of using the shot drill in the case of incorrigible offenders. It may also have good results in the cases of those sailors of whom the Committee are inclined to think that "when dissatisfied with their ship they would probably prefer stone-breaking in the House of Correction or the County Jail, to unloading coals from their ships in the hot weather."

10. On this subject the Lords' Committee above referred to report—"The experience of the Naval Prisons clearly shows that a simple form of shot-drill is perfectly applicable to other than military offenders, and if the shot be slightly raised from the ground this punishment is free from all possible objection in a physical point of view. They recommend it on the grounds of efficiency, simplicity and economy in aid of and supplementary to the hard labour of the wheel and crank." "Labour at the wheel, the crank or shot-drill, is capable of adaptation to varieties of strength, is compatible with health, and is known to be keenly felt and ill spoken of more than any form of industrial labour even by those classes of habitual offenders, such as receivers, burglars, coiners and passers and vagrants, who form a very large proportion of all criminals, and who by their former persistence in crime have plainly neither been deterred nor reformed by other systems." The Committee are requested after consulting the Surgeon as to the effect of shot-drill on Europeans and Natives to submit their views on the subject as early as possible.

11. The financial results of prison labour are stated to be much the same as in 1868, being Rs. 6,225-15-0 this year against Rs. 6,467-4-0, counting in each total the amounts realized in the first quarter of 1869, which was included in last report, the present report being for the calendar year. The net amount realized by sale in the year ending March 31st, 1869, was Rs. 5,820 The net amount realized during the calendar year should have been stated.

12. The total cost of maintenance, deducting the gross profits of prison labour, was for the year under report Rs. 53,003-15-8. As the years overlap each other it is not possible to institute an exact comparison with the previous year, but it would seem that the cost is increasing. The exceptional items amount to Rs. 884-14-8, of which Rs. 211-10-0 was expended in transferring 40 prisoners to Poona, the jails in Bombay being overcrowded. Copy of paragraph 15 of the Report should be sent to the Military Department. The average cost of each prisoner has risen from Rs. 18-1-7 to Rs. 19-7-3. The reasons of these increased charges should be ascertained more satisfactorily. Government are glad to hear that the Superintendent has taken measures to find out the relative cost of European and Native prisoners.

13. The medical charge of the jail was held by Dr. Partridge. There have been no deaths among the prisoners, nor epidemic and but little other sickness. Five Europeans were transferred to other jails for the benefit of their health. The remarkable clearness of the prison has doubtless contributed to the absence of mortality and disease. But the statistics of the previous year show that only one death occurred during that period; and His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion that these results are creditable to the Surgeon. The conduct of the subordinate officials is also reported as satisfactory compared with the previous year. There have been no escapes, nor attempts to escape, and it would seem that the Superintendent has paid considerable attention to the interior economy of the jail.

14. The two points upon which Government deem it necessary to lay most stress in reviewing the administration of the year 1869 are,

(1.) The deficiency of deterrent labour.

(2.) The increase of charges.

It is hoped that some reduction in the average cost of prisoners will be made during the present year, especially as some reductions in diet have already been suggested, and are now under consideration of Government. The attention of the magistrates will be called to the number of old offenders who have been sentenced to only short terms of imprisonment for repetitions of crime. The constant infliction of short sentences can be productive of no good, and it would seem either that the present state of the law is defective, or that the magistrates do not exercise with sufficient strictness the powers with which they are invested for the punishment of habitual criminals. On this very important subject a report will be called for from the Chief Magistrate and his colleagues.

15. Copy of paragraph 13 of the report should be sent to all departments of the Secretariat for communication to all heads of offices.

61. Copy of the report and the later letter No. 131 of 1870, from the president of the committee, should be printed and transmitted with copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of State for India. Copy should also be placed in the Editors' room.

17. The committee should be requested to send in their report for next year so as to reach Government before the 1st March 1871.

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* 6. Of these 724 were Europeans, 45 Native Christians, 279 Mahomedans, 187 Hindoos, 41 Parsees, and 128 were Purdaees. 972 were committed to prison once, 92 twice, 62 three times, 54 four times, 28 five times, 23 six times, seven times, 19 eight times, 12 nine times, and 7 ten times. One sent to the House of Correction fifteen times in 1869.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

THE following resolution was passed by the Government of Bombay yesterday with regard to a letter from the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, dated 31st May 1870, forwarding his annual report of the Court for the year ending 31st May 1870:—

1. In his report for the year ending 31st March 1870 the First Judge states that it is in most respects what may be called the most successful year of the Court since its institution.

2. It appears from this report that there were instituted in the Bombay Small Cause Court 28,171 suits during the last official year, being 3,468 more than in the previous year, and 1,822 more than in the year before that.

3. The number heard and decided was 27,511 against 24,763 in 1868-69. Of undecided suits there were on the 31st March last 2,152 against 1,492 on the same day in 1869; showing an increase of 660 over the balance of the previous twelve months. 626 suits were pending for want of service, and in 1,355 the summonses were not returnable till the end of the official year.

4. The amount litigated on was Rs. 28,31,145, showing an increase of Rs. 1,30,818 over the amount of the previous year Rs. 27,00,327.

5. The number of applications for summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XX. of 1866 is not stated. But it appears from form 8 appended to the report that the amount recovered and paid to claimants on account of their claims under decrees passed under section 53 of the Registration Act has risen from Rupees 8,844 in 1868-69 to Rupees 15,782 in 1869-70, or nearly doubled.

6. The number of suits filed under the extended jurisdiction, however, still shows a decrease, having fallen during the year under report from 1,052 to 1,002. The decrease noticed last year was still greater, and was explained by the first Judge to be not so much a falling off in the regular business of the Court under its extended jurisdiction as a return from the abnormal condition of things in the preceding years (owing to derangement caused by speculation in commercial affairs), to the fair and natural proportion of such suits to the entire number filed. And this explanation which was then considered satisfactory must still be held to account for the decrease in the number of suits for higher amounts stated above.

7. The net receipts have increased from Rs. 41,892 to Rs. 53,358. The expenditure was reduced by Rs. 344 per mensem, leaving the present monthly cost of the establishment (excluding the pay of the Judges) at Rs. 5,595.

8. These results, joined to a decrease of litigation in small sums, mentioned by the First Judge in paragraph 7 of the report, are satisfactory.

9. The subject of the investment of the Suitors' Fund will be separately disposed of.

10. The Chief Judge in para. 12 of the report points out certain defects in the powers of the Court, and suggests that they may be remedied. Particular questions like these, however, are best disposed of separately, and, as a rule, need not be mixed up with a report of the year's operations. Mr. O'Leary's suggestions will be considered hereafter.

11. Government approves of the decision to admit pleaders who have passed the High Court pleadership examination according to the lately appointed standard to practise in the Small Cause Court.

12. Copy of this report should be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State and of the Government of India.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

A NICE POINT OF LAW.

GOPAL MORESHWUR VS. PANDURANG MADHOWRAO PADKEY.

THIS was a miscellaneous appeal from a decree made by Mr. R. W. Hunter, district judge of Ratnagherry, on the following, among other grounds:—That the judge was wrong in holding that the decree in question could not be executed, as the time for its execution had been allowed to expire, and that the present application was barred by the law of limitation; that the judge was wrong in holding that the award of Rs 3,058-1-4, with interest, had been fully satisfied; that the judge was wrong in holding that section 21 of Act 14 of 1859 was applicable to the case; that the applicant had, on a previous occasion, applied for the execution of his decree, and prayed that an order might be issued for the attachment of the annual payment of the huk due to the defendant; but that, according to the erroneous practice in force at the time, the Court refused to attach at once the said annual payments, &c., and directed him to file an application every year, &c.

Mr. Justice Lloyd, in giving judgment, said—This is an appeal against an order of the district judge of Ratnagherry refusing to execute a decree as he considered it to be time-barred by section 21, Limitation Act, under the ruling of this Court, reported at page 102, Vol., V. B. H. C. R. The plaintiff obtained an award which became a decree on the 12th February 1856 for Rs. 6,058-1-4, made up of two items, viz.—Rs. 3,000 to be paid on demand, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, Rs. 3,058-1-4, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, to be paid by instalments from certain Deshmookhi huks and inam imlas. On 10th May 1856 plaintiff presented a Durkhast for the recovery of the whole amount and prayed that an order might be issued to the collector for the annual attachment of the huks until the whole debt should be liquidated. In accordance with the erroneous practice then generally prevailing the Court declined to do more than attach the huks for the current year and directed the plaintiff to present a fresh application each year. An application was so presented in 1858, and again on the 30th June 1862; and this latter Durkhast was disposed of on the 30th January 1863. The exact amount recovered in this way is not apparent, but is stated to be upwards of Rs. 5,000. The present application was presented on the 19th January 1865, that is eleven days within three years from the final disposal of the Durkhast filed in 1862. The judge has held that the Durkhast presented in 1862 was erroneously admitted because more than three years had elapsed from the passing of the Limitation Act, at which time the decree was in force, and that for the same reason the present Durkhast is inadmissible; but it was remarked by Couch, C. J., in the course of the argument in the case referred to, that "section 21 appears to require only that process of execution should be issued; and if this is done, I think the decree-holder satisfies the law, and I do not see anything in the law that prevents the same warrant from remaining in force, the period being enlarged from time to time, or the issuing of a second and third warrant upon an application for execution until it is fully satisfied." And subsequent to this it has been held by a Division Court presided over by Newton and Tucker, J. J., that "the requirement of renewed applications from a decree holder for the annual attachment of the revenues of an inam village is erroneous, and that the process of execution issued upon a first application for the attachment of the revenues of a village until the full satisfaction of the decree, should have been in the terms of that application, and should be treated as having been so issued." This ruling has been frequently followed and should, we think, be applied to the present case, in which the circumstances are similar. The judge's order must therefore be reversed and the Durkhast of the 10th May 1856 should be fully executed. We do not think the judge was warranted in arriving at the conclusion that they alone struck in November 1867 was on account of the first item in the award merely from the rate of interest the plaintiff has charged in his accounts, and in disposing of this case he should admit evidence to show what portion of each of the items has been paid off. Each party to pay his own costs.

CALCUTTA RUMOURS.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE intends to reduce the Income Tax for next year to one per cent. Mr. Chapman is said to be opposed to this rate, which he thinks too low. Probably the rate will be fixed at 1½ per cent.

Sir John Peter Grant will be the next Governor of Madras—not Finance Minister, as has been erroneously given out.

Mr. Campbell has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Mr. Eden succeeds Mr. Bayley in the Home Office. Mr. Mackenzie, the Junior Secretary, aspires to Mr. Eden's place, or to the command of the Channel fleet, or to the office of Lord Bishop of Calcutta, being equally fit for them all.

The zemindars have changed their minds in respect to sending a representative to England—why? because the money required is not forthcoming. The self-selected candidate, Baboo Rajendro Lallah Mitter, won't go unless a good large sum is raised for the purpose and the tall-talking Baboos won't contribute the large amount required.

The Calcutta natives seriously contemplate opening an opposition college at the Presidency. The high charges now incurred for the tuition of their children is being felt. They want to get up a good and cheap institution, as was the Hindu college of old.

AFGHANISTAN.

AN occasional correspondent from Cabul, writing on the 12th instant, gives the following information:—

"A letter received from the camp at Argbandee contained the following intelligence. It represents what the real state of affairs now is as respects the pending fight between the Amir and his son Yakoob Khan—'When Sirdar Yakoob Khan had pitched his standard at Candahar and a fight was expected within the precincts of that town, Moollahs and Mosque students of Candahar, Kelat, and Nanee flocked around him to make war on religious grounds against the Amir, who had become a friend of the English. From the moment however the Sirdar left Houz Madut, two marches from Candahar, went to Khoshk, and then halting at Khak-i-Choban, proceeded towards the river Helmund and crossed it, these volunteers became perfectly disheartened, and giving up the cause of the Sirdar returned by degrees to their homes. The station of Khak-i-Choban, which is fourteen koss from Girishk, is now occupied by the troops of General Feramoorz Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan. Aslum Khan purposely refrains from fighting, as his object is to weaken the power of the Sirdar by means of desertions and intrigues. He has issued mandates in the name of the Amir and sent them to Yakoob Khan's camp, which call upon his companions and those who have joined him as deserters and traitors to give up the cause of the Sirdar and return to their respective habitations. In case of their failing to comply with the order, they have been severely threatened. All the deserters who had joined Yakoob Khan and are again returning to the camps of the Amir's troops, are being daily punished; that punishment consists of being blown from guns. This extreme punishment has spread terror in the camp of General Feramoorz Khan and Mahomed Aslum, and further desertion has been stopped.'

"When Yakoob Khan fled from Cabul he had with him 2,500 sowars only. The present number of his troops is as follows—

Sowars who joined Yakoob Khan from Cabul	2,500
Troops who subsequently joined him from the neighbourhood of Cabul	500
Deserters from Girishk	4 batts.
Deserters from Kelat	2 ditto.
Troops under Sirdar Mohamed Hashum Khan, son of Sirdar Mohamed Shareef Khan, who fled from Candahar, about	2,000
Volunteers, &c., now left about	800
Total of the Sirdar's troops about	7,500

"These are the troops which form the force of the Sirdar. How difficult it is to maintain these troops without the substantial possession of any country and without revenue, is easy to imagine. It is clear that should Yakoob Khan fail to obtain any territory to draw regular revenues from to maintain his forces, and to keep them in a position to fight against the Amir, but move about from one place to the other like vagabonds, the result would be fatal to his cause, and it will not take him long to fall a prey to the Amir, as obviously discontent and desertions would follow.

"A serious difference has arisen between the Amir and Sirdar Yahaya Khan, the father-in-law of Sirdar Yakoob Khan. The Amir had given Yahaya Khan a jageer producing revenue aggregating Rs. 30,000 per annum in the Jellalabad district, in recognition of his services at Bamian. He now wishes Yahaya Khan to pay the revenue for the last year of the jageer to him and to give up his right to it any longer. On his brother, Sirdar Zikarya Khan, the Amir has still full reliance.

"The Amir called on the Kotwal, Hakeem Khan, this morning to enquire why measures had not been taken to submit to him at a proper hour news from the mohallas, lanes, and streets. It appears that the Kotwal has been rather dull of late in the submission of these reports, which the Amir values. Men have therefore been now appointed by Hakeem Khan in every lane and bazaar to watch secretly the people and to report to him daily all matters with respect to their conduct which require looking after by the authorities. The reports as submitted by these spies will be submitted by Hakeem Khan to the Amir.

"The Amir has sent as presents to the Commissioner of Peshawur two male *neel-gaes*, some furs, &c.

"The Moostoufee and the Darogah of the Customs Department daily present to the Amir the *Syre Chabootra* accounts; the Amir carefully goes into all the different heads of account.

"Letters from Candahar received from public and private sources leave no doubt that all the Candaharee Sirdars and Khans are in favour of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan.

"On the 9th instant the Kotwal presented to the Amir certain Kohistanees of suspicious character who were wandering about in the bazaars with fire-arms. The Amir ordered their arms to be at once confiscated and the men to leave the city.

"The Hakim, Sirdar Mahomed Hasun Khan, informed the Amir that wheat was selling at Cabul at famine rates and all provisions were very scarce. That in consequence the supply of provisions to Candahar was managed with the utmost difficulty. The Amir directed letters to be written to the Governor of Jellalabad, Meer Akhor Ahmad Khan, to collect and send with as little delay as possible as much corn as he could possibly procure from that neighbourhood."—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 26.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear from Calcutta that "subjects" for the dissecting room of the Medical College Hospital are very scarce, owing to the unprecedented low ratio of deaths this year, as shown in the tables of mortality, placed in juxta-position with that of former seasons.—*Central India Times.*

THE FRAUD ON THE BANK OF MADRAS.

We lately mentioned that the police had in their custody a young native man who it was said had presented for payment a cheque for 1,000 rupees which had been already paid at the Bank of Madras. The prisoner whose name is Valoyoodun was yesterday (Nov. 24) charged at the Town Police Court before Mr. Clarke with forging a document for 1,000 rupees on the 1st November, intending to use the forged document for the purpose of cheating, and with fraudulently using a forged document as genuine. The prisoner was charged with the same offences in respect of a document for 700 rupees. The deposition of Mr. Franck was taken, after which the case was adjourned till the 2nd of next month.—*Madras Times.*

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FIREMEN.

We have received several complaints lately of the manner in which the East Indian Railway are discharging their European firemen, and employing natives instead, thus increasing the already too large number of

its penalties. On this subject the hon'ble gentleman referred to the memorial of the British Indian Association which twitted him by quoting a work on the subject written by the learned gentleman himself. But the remarks quoted were really in favour of the law. In the presidency towns the criminal (common) law of England prevails; and even the pillory might be introduced. The Mahomedan criminal law prevails in the mofussil. The proposed law would deal with the case, and dealt with it in a way that was the least objectionable. It dealt with intentions as far as possible, rather than with acts. The feeling of treason is a crime, the manifestation of it is offence to the law. In further illustration of the law, Mr. Stephen quoted Starkie's test in the law of libel which he said was more strict, as it assumes that Government is always right. The third objection brought forward is that language is vague and liable to misinterpretation or misconstruction. This is a human failing, an imperfection of all law, and of the human mind itself. But to meet this in some measure, the Indian law was superior to the English, inasmuch as the penal clauses are very elastic, the law in almost all cases omitting the minimum of punishment, leaving a large discretion in the hands of the magistrate. He could conceive of cases, as in the *mutiny*, which deserved the heaviest punishment, and there are others in which, though the offence might be great, a strong Government could only treat them with contempt. He would illustrate this position by analogy. The clauses on defamation in the Penal Code were very severe, and the language not vague. There was not a dinner table in Calcutta, at which things were not said daily, which would be penal under the code, if its strict literal sense and obligations were acted upon. There were gentlemen whose pencils were ready at making "visible representations," caricatures which were calculated to bring people into ridicule—here a certain K.C.S.I "grinned horribly a ghastly smile"—and which were undoubtedly an offence against the letter of the law, which no one would think of putting into force. And in this respect, "let him who is without sin amongst us, cast the first stone," said the hon'ble gentlemen, in a way that leaves room for an inference that this caricaturing practice is not unknown in the lordly amusements of the legislative members. Such a law would catch every one; but it is felt that thcugh no such exception is made in the Penal Code, it is not contemplated that it should ever be acted upon in the way indicated. The British Indian Association objected that vexatious charges would be made under the new clauses. This would be impossible, as no charge can be instituted under these clauses, without the sanction of the local Government. The *intention* of a writer or speaker must be taken to constitute the essence of offence. It runs through all English law, though the jury is considered the judge of intention. Here we think is a weak point in the armour of the learned gentlemen. It is not easy to judge of the intention of words that are not heard, and the beneficent provision of the English law which does not leave the judgment to one man is not likely to be acted upon in India in most cases. On the question as affecting the liberty of the press, the hon'ble gentleman was personal and humourous. He seems to have taken to himself some remarks in the British Indian Association memorial about gentlemen who had been connected with the press legislating against its freedom. He said there were more fallacies on this than on most subjects. "Liberty is what you may do; law is what you mayn't." Liberty of the press confuses the whole matter. The idea seems to be that *anything* should be allowed to be said in a newspaper. In this respect we beg to differ from the hon. gentleman. We are not aware that any such preposterous claim has ever been seriously made; as assuredly it could never be conceded. He said the native press had written strongly upon the subject, though the writers apparently had never read the bill. He presumed the reference of being connected with the press was to himself. He admitted it. He had been connected with the press, and so far from being ashamed, he was proud of the connection; and his experience enabled him to speak and to say that he does not want it patting on the back and to have privileges that should not be given to others.

In this we are quite in accord with the hon'ble gentleman. But there is also another side to the question. We do not ask for privileges, but the fact that the press is a power in itself is no sufficient reason for denying to it that protection by the law, which is given to all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The press is a means of redressing many wrongs; it ought not itself to be subject to exceptional wrongs from others, without a remedy being afforded, which we regret to see that Mr. Stephen has not attempted, at least publicly, to deal with. The fact as its being difficult does not remove the injustice of not doing it. The freedom of the press, says the learned gentleman, consists of saying whatever we like, so long as we do not violate the law. We accept this position, and ask for no exceptional privileges; but we do claim rights that are not given to us. Mr. Stephen, replying to the remarks of the native press, said that the press in the presidency towns is under English law, and people, who want to know what they may do, should read English newspapers. He referred to the income-tax, and what had been said of it by the English press in India; and seeing that Government had no objection to the criticisms passed and the opinions given, they will have no cause for alarm. The people may not say things, the obvious intention of which is to produce a rebellion. It is difficult to define what is a man's intention. But every man who writes or speak is supposed to know what he intends, and any one who has no evil intention, rarely or never mistakes himself. The hon'ble gentleman sought to illustrate this by referring to the familiarity of friendship which we all understand and expect, and the familiarity which is intended as insult. This analogy and argument might hold good, were the parties one and the same individual. But in a mixed assembly, it is not likely that the impressions would be as readily or as distinctly conveyed, as in the prompt understanding of friendship which is a second self. And as a rule, the Judge, who presides at a criminal trial, will not be a man who has heard the expression constituting the offence, and he may derive very different impressions from a second-hand delivery, through a third party, from those that the words would have originally conveyed. Then, again, when the words are written, "the familiarity of friendship" cannot well be distinguished from that of insult; and some allowance must be made for the fact that all men who write are not such scribes as the accomplished journalist and legislator.

In reply to the argument that no such law was required, Mr. Stephen said a man had been convicted for preaching a *jehad*, and it is not to be permitted that men should preach the duty and merit of war against the English Government. This was further shown in the case of the Wahabees. This had shown a defect in the law; and it was proper that the defect should be supplied. Altogether the hon'ble member made his case good, as against the objections urged against the measure. We trust that what we have had to say against it, or rather with respect to it, has not been of the wild and inconsiderate nature imputed to the press in rather general terms by Mr. Stephen; and we think that there are not many members of the press who will have much to say against the bill, now that it has been so clearly explained. And we further think that if the explanation had been given earlier little or nothing would have been said against the bill, at all. Somehow or other, the Council is not always happy in the time or the mode of its expositions, though all may be well that ends well.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

YESTERDAY morning (Nov. 22) the Volunteers again met for battalion drill attended by the band under Mr. Vangelder, which seems to prove a great morning attraction. Six companies went through a series of movements in a style that indicates improvement, though even yet it is not quite perfect. The advantage of regular attendance is not to be lost sight of, and it is hoped that the members of all the companies will feel the importance of showing their numerical strength as well as of their individual proficiency. The regiment having formed square, Colonel Walton read the following letter of thanks from the Viceroy:—

"My Dear Colonel Walton,—I am desired by the Viceroy to say how gratified he was by the excellent display made by the Calcutta Volunteers, who received His Excellency on his return to the Presidency on the 9th.

"The success and popularity of the movement appear to be now complete, and His Excellency feels sure it will not only always maintain a most useful and effective force for the defence of this great city, but will also be the means of keeping up an excellent feeling of brotherhood and self-reliance among all classes of Her Majesty's European subjects.

"I am directed, therefore, to request that you will convey to the Calcutta Volunteers His Excellency's best thanks, and to inform you that as soon as the drills are a little further advanced, and the recruits of the year are able to take their place in the ranks, it is His Excellency's intention to inspect the regiment under your command.—Yours, &c. Sd. G. B. BOURKE—Government House, November 21st, 1870."

After reading the letter, Colonel Walton spoke of a suggestion that had been made, that during the Christmas holidays, the regiment should go for three days into camp at Dum-Dum or some convenient place, and there learn a little experience of soldier's life under conditions that might some time be required of them. The suggestion was received with marks of approval, though it was only given as a matter for consideration, and not as the announcement of a settled intention. The Volunteers can make a note of it, and think it over.—*Indian Daily News.*

IRRIGATION AND DISEASE.

(*Pioneer.*)

OUR readers are aware that Saharunpore and Mozufurnuggur, which formerly were two of the most favourite districts in the North-Western Provinces, are *now shunned by everyone*, and have acquired a most evil reputation for unhealthiness. The cause of this has long been attributed by most persons to the effects of the canals and the injury done by excessive irrigation. To many persons a canal now appears to be a very doubtful blessing. They argue that if drought and famine recede before it, a *nova cohors febrium* follows in its train, which well nigh counter-balances its benefits; others again maintain that the indictment has never been properly proved against the canals, and that the whole argument is of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* character. A new type of zymotic disease, they say, is being developed all over India, whether near or far from canals. From Peshawur to Calcutta the native constitution is succumbing to endemic fever, and the over-irrigation of the Upper Doab is an unimportant accident of the case. Whichever of these theories be correct, there is no doubt that these unfortunate districts are suffering terribly. The cultivators of the water-logged tracts are so prostrated by continual sickness, that the sowing of the winter crops and the reaping of the autumn harvest have been seriously impeded. Even the virility of the population is affected. The race gives indications of a rapid tendency to die out.

Under these circumstances, whether it be to silence the rival theorists, or to relieve the sufferings of the people, it is high time for Government to step in. For years we have heard of plans being matured, levels taken, officers sent to inspect the tracts, and then removed before their experience could be of any use. Now we are come to the second act of the drama, and we trust the action will become a little more rapid. A conference has lately been held at Meerut between some of the most experienced revenue and canal officials, and the report of the meeting seems to hold out a promise of something more than mere official verbiage. Three parties are immediately to be formed, each consisting of a revenue and canal officer, to visit the tracts lying along the east Jumna and the Ganges canals, and also the other tract drained by natural outfalls between them. Enquiry will be made in the former, into the extent to which over-irrigation is practised, and how far the water-level in the subsoil has been raised by the introduction of the canal. The other party will investigate the extent to which the natural drainage of the river system has been checked by silt deposited by the canal water, these rivers having been at times largely used as canal escapes. It is believed that great results will spring from smallest causes, such as the prohibition of too extensive irrigation and the clearing out of the river beds. The question of rice cultivation, too, is to be specially investigated, with reference to the popular idea that it is the direct cause of sickness.

One great principle has been laid down at this conference, and if it is accepted by the Irrigation Department generally and by Government, some result at least, and that not a small one, will have flowed from the Meerut deliberations. It is that irrigation to be successful must be stopped in all parts of the district where the water at any time of the year is within 10 feet of the surface. This is equally important as a sanitary and as an economic measure. It will probably reduce the malaria. It will certainly enable a larger supply of water to be carried further down the canal, and to be utilised where it is most wanted, in districts which have the water 40 and 60 feet from the surface. One circumstance only creates on us an unfavourable impression. The conference consisted of sanguine men. They actually hoped that the enquiry thus set on foot will be finished in time to enable the measures founded on it to be completed before the rains. A wider experience of the space at which the wheels of Government grind, prevents our sharing in this extravagant expectation. But if, contrary to all past experience, such a miracle of energy should take place, and something should really be *done* for the fever-stricken districts before next July, no one will chronicle it with a heartier welcome and with sincerer pleasure than ourselves.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

[BY THE "PIONEER'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

BOMBAY, 21st November.

I AM assured by every one that Bombay is in a very bad way just now, and that things cannot be worse. "Ah! then," I respond cheerfully, "they must mend before long." "Mend!" cries every one indignantly, "it's impossible! With the whole of Europe smoulder ing, ready any moment to burst into a general blaze, with China in about as ugly a state as one can imagine, and India full of ill-temper, how is Bombay to mend I should like to know," and goes on to prove that we are all on the verge of ruin. I am a little aghast at the storm I have provoked, but comfort myself by recollecting that we bear this kind of thing pretty well in Bombay; that bankruptcy and ruin don't necessarily mean here all that they do in some other places; and that the Phœnix knows how to rise from her ashes when put to it. Looking round for the signs of the times, one sees directly that there are more houses to let than there have been for many years. People can't and won't go on paying the preposterous rents of six years ago, and some have gone to live in hotels, while others have compressed themselves into much smaller compass, so that month after month we have advertisements of desirable residences which no one desires. There are sanguine souls, who flatter themselves that this state of things will bring down rents to a reasonable figure, and I have heard of one case, in which the fear of losing a tenant did lead to a reduction, and of another in which a landlord grew propitiatory with unlimited paint and whitewash; but I believe that, as a rule, native landlords will allow their houses to fall to pieces unoccupied rather than bate a single rupee of their demands. Though a bungalow at a rental of three or four hundred may be empty for months, its owner regards it as potential income to that amount, and does not feel half so poor as he would do if he were to let it for two hundred; the big bird in the bush being so much preferred to the smaller one in the hand. I was interested the other day in hearing one who has known Bombay for twenty-five years speak of its condition when he first made its acquaintance, and though, in this irreverent age, the experience of a quarter of a century is more often ridiculed for its antiquity than respected for its wisdom, I could not but think that if now, as then, champagne and certain other luxuries, which we call necessaries, were unknown, it might be none the worse for us.

We pay far too much for our provisions in Bombay, and the rates charged for everything brought from a distance, including the greater part of the fruit and vegetables consumed here, are simply extortionate. No reason given for this, or the excuse made for it, is the cost of carriage, and railway charges for the conveyance of perishable goods are certainly high. I cannot think that the companies would be losers by making a reduction in these charges, and the public would fully appreciate the privilege of paying for a cabbage, say something less than the price of a pound of meat. There is a good opening here for Australian produce, if it could be offered at reasonable prices. The difficulty in the way of this is, of course, the cost of freight, but if the steamers which go regularly between this port and Australia would carry at a rate that would make the trade remunerative, I know that firms and individuals there would gladly avail themselves of this market.

The Bishop of Bombay has addressed a circular to all the clergy of his diocese, informing them that the Metropolitan may be expected in Bombay to-morrow, and that they are invited to meet him and take part in a conference on several important subjects. One of these is "the adaptation of the services to the exigencies of the climate and the Indian habits of our countrymen," and how far curtailments or alterations should be warranted, or recommended. I hope some one will suggest the very obvious improvement of giving people the option of remaining to hear a sermon, or going away before it. We make our choice as it is, but it would be pleasanter to depart with episcopal sanction, instead of having to sneak away with the eye of the church reproachfully following our stealthy, but creaking, footsteps. The cathedral was re-opened for service yesterday, after its month of repairs, and I find I was correct about the whitewash, which has been lavished with such liberality upon the twenty huge punkahs, that one at least of the congregation felt himself to be in danger of something like snow-blindness from the painful glare, and was glad to be let off with nothing worse than a severe headache. In these days of ecclesiastical decoration, I think something might be done with the extensive plain surfaces of church punkahs. How would illuminated texts with scroll borders on a grand scale do, or illustrations in monochrome of the parables?

There has recently been an importation of very valuable Arab horses into Bombay. Whether or not they come with a pedigree which, like Mr. Fludyer's *Eclipse*, can be traced back to the days of Solomon, I cannot say, but one fancies their pedigree can scarcely be longer than the prices demanded for them, Rs. 7,000 being asked for one and Rs. 3,000 for another, and their owners are not at present disposed to listen to any lower offers.

I have been enriched by this mail with a street ballad on the loss of the Captain, of the true Catnach type. The sight of the flimsy, ill-printed sheet, the worn-out woodcut that heads it, having evidently done duty for every ballad on a similar subject published during the last fifty years, transports me to dingy London streets, where, in foggy twilights, one hears the hoarse voice of the professional ballad-singer bawling or shrilling out the traditional ballad tune, that wonderful composition, equally suited to all voices, and adaptable to all metres. I rather enjoy thus being led by the ears of my imagination to Seven Dials, and am so pleased with the ballad that I must needs give you one verse of it, which is indeed the whole poem, the other five being only variations on the same theme:—

> "On that stormy night on the briney deep,
> Nearly all hands in their berths asleep,
> Not a moment thinking the cruel wave
> Would them cossign to a watery grave.
> Oh! sad and awful it is to say,
> They in a moment were snatched away,
> Every weeping parent shed floods of tears—
> They had not time to say their prayers."

There have been, during the past week, two more meetings of the Bench of Justices to consider the Budget for 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner has had things pretty much his own way. A little more suavity of manner on the part of this popular gentleman would be grateful to the feelings of the general public. To have to swallow a pill at all is bad enough, but to have it roughly rolled down your throat and not to be allowed anything to "take the taste away," as children say, is really very hard to bear; the petition of the 2,000 dissatisfied rate-payers having produced no result. I presume that next year they will say the same thing again, only louder.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 4.)

ONE of the morning papers has given expression to a common rumour that Mr. Gladstone himself is the author of an article in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* on "Germany, France, and England." Several considerations tell in favour of the report—only one against it. To be sure, the hostile consideration is of enormous weight. It seems incredible that the Prime Minister of England should choose to discuss the war, its origin and its end, its instigators and conductors, in the pages of a popular periodical; or that, resolving so to occupy the leisure of the parliamentary recess, he should carry out the dangerous design as if he were a perfectly unofficial critic and independent observer. Not that indiscretion is in Mr. Gladstone an inconceivable quality; on the contrary, he has shown on various occasions that he can dare much as an injudicious politician. But if it be true that he is the author of the paper in question, then he has proved himself much more than indiscreet. During the whole period necessary for the composition of thirty-nine full pages he remained blind to the follies of an enterprise the mere conception of which would have startled another mind with suggestions of madness. Even now, when we see that no contradiction of this most unfortunate rumour has been made, we can scarcely believe in a folly so great as that which it fastens on the Prime Minister. And yet the article bears in its whole current the marks of Mr. Gladstoae's style—which happens to be a very bad one, a false and loaded style—and in its later pages there is evidence to identify of a really startling kind, in more senses than one.

Obviously, the point for consideration in reading this article of Mr. Gladstone's is, not so much what is said, but whether he should say it, and say it in such a way, at such a time. To us it seems that the time is precisely the very worst that could be chosen, by the man who should have been the very last to choose it for the distribution of his private opinions about everybody and everything concerned. We are at this moment hated with about an equal degree of hate in France and Germany alike. We are hated by both for our want of sympathy. No sound pretext for this hostility has yet been adduced either against the country or its Ministers. To be silent, or to speak no word that can possibly inflame such unreasonable wrath as that, is an instinct common to the humblest of creatures. Mr. Gladstone is apparently without this instinct; for he—always supposing him to be the author of the article under discussion—promptly steps out to volunteer a series of provoking opinions about A and B, C and D, on all sides of the dispute. And not content with the mere ease and pleasure of venting these sentiments, he allows it to be proclaimed and repeated in every newspaper and every society in France and Germany, at the time when they are most angry, that the author of this anonymous volunteer effusion of criticism is really the Prime Minister of Great Britain himself. The business of a Minister is the conduct, not the criticism of affairs; still less if these criticisms have no use or bearing whatever in the support, or defence, or exposition of a policy, and are, in fact, nothing else than a series of generally offensive and totally uncalled-for judgments on the conduct of our allies and their Ministers. They are always honest, no doubt; they are almost always accurate; but they are Mr. Gladstone's, and as such are most indecorous and disorderly. That they are distributed so impartially as almost to read as if they had been painfully made up to balance is true; but all impartiality is not judicious, and an equal award of rebuke may mean a double measure of offence. To say that the late Ministers of France were a company of fools may be less actual of by corrupt motives, will not be set off in Prussian estimation by knowing that even stupid people must have seen long ago that its policy *is* lawless and wicked. Count Bismarck may be pleased to hear that the head of her Majesty's Government thinks the career of the Ollivier Administration insane, and that he has described the Duc de Gramont as an "infatuated Minister"; but he will not any the more relish being publicly told by the same high authority that he himself, Count Bismarck, is believed to have made use of brutal language in speaking of Alsace and Lorraine; nor will he any the more accept the following sentences as judicious, friendly, or in good taste:—"Deliberate piety of the King of Prussia—which we believe never failed him during the Danish transactions—and the policy of the Chancellor of the Confederation, which, whatever else it may have been, has not been pharisaical—we are sore put to it to decide whether Germany will be worthy of the confidence of Europe" now that it has succeeded to the acknowledged primacy of Europe. Elsewhere Count Bismarck may read of "the unscrupulous character of many of the Prussian proceedings." Nor need the Chancellor wait to learn from Earl Granville, in due official course, what the British Government may think of the proposed appropriation of Lorraine and Alsace. In this article Mr. Gladstone, always supposing him to be its author, explains the Prime Minister's views on that subject:—

'Germany, by the circulars of Count Bismarck, declares that together with indemnity for the past, she must have security for the future; and, laying down not less absolutely the practical application of her very just principles, adds that the security must be taken in the abstraction of French territory. By this means French territory with its inhabitants. And the question immediately arises, Is there to be no regard paid to their feelings in the matter? We do not dispute the title of Germany, as matters stand, to be secured by special stipulations; to place France under such limitations in regard to the exercise of her sovereignty in the districts claimed, as shall virtually guarantee their military neutrality; nay, to extort the territory itself from France, provided the population be willing, parties to the severance. But not until it has been proved that the transference of the territory is the only way of giving security to Germany can she be justified in even raising the question without some reference to that essential element. Unhappily, however, M. Jules Favre reports that in the conference of September 20, Count Bismarck used the following extraordinary language, in speaking of the inhabitants of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, which he had announced his intention to appropriate:—"Je sais fort bien qu'ils ne veulent pas de nous. Ils nous imposeront une rude corvée; mais nous ne pouvons pas ne pas les prendre." This, if it were really made, is a harsh, almost a brutal announcement. To wrench a million and a quarter of people from the country to which they have belonged for some two centuries, and carry them over to another country of which they have been the almost hereditary enemies is a proceeding not to be justified in the eyes of the world and of posterity by any mere assertion of power, without even the attempt to show that security cannot be had by any other process.'

Citing the cession of the Ionian islands, and the fact that "even the Emperor Napoleon took Savoy and Nice under cover of a vote," the writer says—

'This is surely a great advance on the old and cruel practice of treating the population of a civilized European country as mere chattels. Are we to revert to that practice? Is its revival be in harmony with the feeling, the best feeling, of Europe? Above all, is it conduce to future peace? Can Germany afford, and does she mean, to set herself up above European opinion? We can hardly hope that M. Favre has misrepresented Count Bismarck, since the commentary of the Chancellor on M. Favre's report takes no exception to this part of it; but we still trust that Count Bismarck has misrepresented his country. But if neither is the case, then we must take leave to say that Germany will yet have to prove her civilization by some other means than by boasting that six, or that six hundred, letters have been written in good Sanscrit by the soldiers of her army to their friends at home.'

Now there is nothing in all this with which we disagree, as so much opinion, so much exhortation. Almost every sentiment here expressed is in the Empire, its chief and its parasites, and as to the Germans and their policies, and as to the origin of the war, and much beside, seems to us good and sound. But the expression of such sentiments in such a shape, harmless if not absolutely wholesome in one who is independent of official duties and responsibilities, appears to us very wrong and very dangerous in a man who holds the place of Prime Minister; and the folly and the danger are greatly exaggerated by the fact that already the country is beset by truly unprovoked and quite unreasonable hate from all sides. A very important part of Mr. Gladstone's duty at present is to soothe the irritation which prevails in Germany against England; he has furnished those whose business it is, apparently, to increase this hostility with fresh and lively means for the purpose.

To us at home the concluding pages of the article under discussion are painfully significant.

"And now, in conclusion," says the writer, "what is to be our share, as one member numbered in that family, of the political lessons of the war, and of its results?" And then immediately he bursts into a rhapsody in this wise—

'Happy England! Happy, not because any Immaculate Conception exempted her from that original sin of nations, the desire to erect will into right, and the lust of territorial aggrandizement. Happy, not only because she is *felix prole virum*, because this favoured island is peopled by a race unsurpassed as a whole in its energies and achievements. But happy, with a special reference to the present subject, in this, that the wise dispensation of Providence has cut her off, by that streak of silver sea which passengers so often and so justly execrate, though in no way from the duties and the honours, yet partly from the dangers, absolutely from the temptations, which attend upon the local neighbourhood of the Continental nations.'

And so forth. "While everything combines to make us safe, everything combines to make us harmless." "Withdrawn from the temptations of Continent neighbourhood, we are withdrawn also from the direct action of most of the quarrels of Europe. But so far is this state of facts from implying either a tradition or a policy of isolation, that it marks out England as the appropriate object of the general confidence, as the sole, comparatively, unsuspected Power. In every quarrel, in every difficulty, it is her aid that is most courted; it is by her agency that parties, if they seek a mediator, prefer to contract. Belief in it under her leadership that neutrals most desire to move." And this glorious destiny fills the mind of the essayist with a lyric joy! We have come to the end of *our* career of aggression. "We have awakened to the fact that our duties are already more than adequate to our capacities, that we are hindered, embarrassed, weakened, by the weight of our unwieldy dependencies, and that the secret of strength lies in keeping some proportion between the burden and the back." We have settled all about our colonies: Ireland no longer grumbles; ignorance can no longer plead that it is compulsory because the road is barred to knowledge; industry can no longer plead that it is excluded from political power; and never again can the land be racked with the discreditable intrigues of 1866, to arrest the extension of the franchise. In short, we have nothing now to do but to "seek to found a moral empire upon the confidence of the nations," and sitting honoured and secure within our streak of silver sea, purge this world of all political offence by our good, and wise, and trusted counsel.

If these last pages are really the production of Mr. Gladstone's mind, we have reason to despair. Of course it will be observed that all along we have gone upon what may be an erroneous assumption—that the Premier is, as he is commonly said to be, and as uncontradicted newspaper report has declared him to be, the author of the article in question. In these observations we have given our reasons for hoping that the report may yet be contradicted; and that Mr. Gladstone is not to be accused of obtruding officious blundering into our foreign relations, or of proclaiming such hazy, dreamy, and disastrous notions as to what England is, and what is to be done with her.

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

I.—PATERFAMILIAS.

PLACE to dignity, and we begin with Paterfamilias. Precedence to nobility, and we offer the *pas* to the Right Honourable the Viscount Kestril, viscount in the peerage of Ireland. His lordship's grandfather, a distinguished ornament of the national bar, was an eloquent and outspoken patriot up to 1798. In private life it was understood he was prepared to "blaze" on the faintest provocation; as a public man he directed a sustained and terrific bombardment on the Castle dignitaries from the Opposition benches in Collegegreen. But his was a candid mind and open to conviction, and in January, 1779, he made sharp *volte face*, converted by the irresistible arguments of the Government, and with constitutional courage made public profession of his new faith with all the enthusiasm of a proselyte. The acknowledgment of his service was the peerage in question, and a substantial honorarium, which he sunk forthwith in 50,000 acres of Connemara bog. It turned out the best snipe and bailiff shooting ground in all Ireland; but Irish sporting properties do not let like Scotch forests. His grandson eats the bitter bread of exile, because he cannot afford to live at home, and supports his position chiefly on Lady Kestril's moderate settlement. Remittances from Connemara were worse than precarious, even before most of the property was swept into the Encumbered Estates Court and out again. His lordship stands six feet one even now that he has contracted the suspicion of a stoop in those broad shoulders of his. He has a bold aquiline nose, grey hair, and grey hawk-like eyes. He has all the look of a venerable bird of prey, and a certain rapacious majesty—a French sense of honour, that will take liberties, but is slow to submit to them. An aristocratic adventurer in short, always on the flight, the hover, or the swoop. Early in life he made a pounce on Lady Kestril, who looks by his side like a matronly hen pheasant. He swooped rather precipitately in the flush of his youth, prematurely entangling his talons in matrimony and a simple £20,000. He has felt remorsefully ever since that he might have done very much better for himself, and his wife suffers accordingly. The four Misses Kiteley take after their father rather than their mother, and their economically shattered circumstances have impressed them too with the conviction that he threw himself away, although the problem of what their condition might have been had he wedded differently suggests certain difficulties. The son and "heir" cost his careful father no small anxiety and some money, still, in a happy hour, he gained the heart of Mdlle. Zéphyrine, the wealthy danseuse of the Variétés, who paid his debts and gifted him with her hand. The second one, in the 150th Buffs, ekes out his pay by his science in cards and horseflesh. The third, who is steady, and has the family strength of constitution, obtained by the family interest the secretaryship to the Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and is now handsomely somehow on his commission in the Connemara Yeomanry, which blooms into life, like the aloe, about once in a hundred years—at least, it was last heard of in the Waterloo year. Lord Kestril is citizen of the world if ever any man was, although what is bred in the bone will come out in the brogue, and his fluent French and easy Tuscan smack of his family bogs. Chameleon-like he takes his colour from his company, and does at Rome as the Romans do. Not that he goes much to Rome or places of the sort, at least at those seasons when English most do congregate there. Then prices mount and make fashionable haunts forbidden paradises to the Kestrils, who who have to fall back on the rôles of Peris, and sigh and flatten their noses at the gates. At the same time, as he has four daughters more than marriageable, it seems false economy to keep off the happy hunting grounds. You can get a house for nothing, it is true, at Pisa or Bologna, but the *beauté du diable* is but a fading flower; and, moreover, whist or picquet, when you understand and enjoy the games, tends marvellously to smooth the evening of life. Lord Kestril does not greatly care for the society of his well-to-do country people—a round of slow dinners of fat things, a cup of coffee, and the Viscount Kestril's carriage stops the way. To tell the truth, his country people do not very greatly care for him; and, when the Misses Kiteley do go out, they suffer by comparison with more fragile and flexible female forms. So you are not very likely to meet the Kestrils anywhere you may be wintering. They may turn up at Pau in early spring, when people are beginning to take flight. The play at the English club there has been heavy of late years. Kestril tried one winter there, but the found Chauvin's charges swamp his honourable profits. He studies to combine the comfortable with the economical, and in that no man has had more practice or more unequivocal success. You do not find him at the Bellevue in the hotels—most likely he is at the Saxe, or still more probably at the Tirlemont. At Paris he puts up at one of the houses by the Chaussée d'Antin, and at Frankfort, admirable as the Rose is, kitchen and cellar, he avoids it for the Landsberg, with its capital German cuisine. As a rule, of course, and as a family man, he prefers apartments. He affected Florence in the good old days of the easy-going Grand Ducal Court, when in society, and play, and everything else, the whole place scented very much of the Palais Royal of the Bourbons. Since the Italian Government has made a constitutional Babel he has wintered and summered repeatedly on the soft Campanian shores. Notwithstanding the place has been much Americanized of late, houses are even now not unreasonable to a man who knows where to look for them. And his lordship has made a good many American friends there—and lost a good many. The Hon. Washington Poker finds it so all-fired dull—contemplating Capri through a haze of cigar smoke and between a pair of boots reposing on the window-sill, while his ladies are sunning their toilettes in the Villa Reale—that he would be glad to take a hand at cards with the Evil One, if the Evil One offered him a stake. And when he meets an aristocrat who can respect the majesty of democracy, a family man who has few infernal Old World prejudices, why naturally he defers his departure that he may have the pleasure of cultivating the acquaintance. More pleasant, than profitable he finds it. Lord Kestril can play at whist, and is equally versed in the tactics of the English and foreign schools while there are few men in Europe to whom he cannot give one in the two rubbers at écarté. The Hon. Washington finds his dollars making themselves wings, although he leaves no doubt how a thing or two, but, not knowing precisely what to make of it, he proceeds on his way. There is another class of guests whom the Viscount makes always welcome. Young men presumably of certainties or expectations, travelling unprotected. Such fortunate youths are sour grapes to the Kestrils when dear mamma keeps them in leading strings and their sisters make love to them and have them home to five o'clock tea. But when his lordship hears that young Smiler Greene, who has £30,000 a year in county Fermanagh, has arrived at the Victoria, he forthwith presents himself and sends up his card. Had known his father intimately, and couldn't resist coming to make the acquaintance of his old friend's son. They are living very quietly, but he can always give a friend a tolerable dinner, and Lady Kestril and the girls will be too happy to show him the lions. So little Greene is forthwith made the Kestril's prisoner on parole. Every morning, after breakfast, his lordship takes him out for air and exercise in the Villa Reale, while each afternoon he is conducted under a strong guard of two of the girls to Capo di Monte or the Lago d'Agnano, or elsewhere. The venerable viscount after the first evening has had to content himself with écarté at a lira the game, and on that score Greene's little mind is at rest. But he knows well what is expected of him, and waits in trembling attitude for Mdlle. Kathleen or the Honourable Honoria shall order him to marry her. And if Greene's guardian had not dropped from heaven, or at least from Rome, he would have had involuntary greatness thrust upon him. But old Mr. O'Leary had not lived sixty years in the world for nothing, and was quite up to his lordship as he was to many other things. Similar faculty has no habitually anybody on of his lordship's paternal schemes that, although he may swear when he loses game after game, he seldom sulks. Entrenching himself behind his rank and title he manages somehow to keep the wolves from the door; and although these gaunt lambs of his seem likely to live spinsters and be spared to a vigorous old age, they will have seen a great deal of life in more ways than one, and share in time the reversion of their lady mother's patrimony.

His lordship, we confess, is not the popular ideal of the British Paterfamilias, but his class is much more common than is generally supposed, and eccentric types repay the study better than more familiar ones. By way of contrast, take Mr. Brown, who carries his family across the Channel for their autumnal run. Brown, who is a warm, careful, hardworking man, would probably denounce the viscount as a scamp and an adventurer; although, if his lordship gave him the chance, he would probably consent to know him better and take a fairer opportunity of judging. Brown has been abroad repeatedly, and knows as much of the Continent as may be seen from the deck of a Rhine steamer, the window of a Swiss hotel, or the back of an Alpine pony. He has experienced the capacity of innkeepers, and had his views enlarged by conversation with waiters. He regards every Frenchman as a roué and every German as a frecthinker. He knows the Swiss to be showmen and beggars, and has heard the Italians are socialists, beggars, and bandits. Nature may be beautiful, but man is vile; and as he moves about he naturally keeps himself on the defensive. But thin partitions divide the defensive from the offensive, and Brown makes himself very generally disliked. At tables d'hôte he carefully establishes his two pretty girls between himself and their mother. He has every confidence in their *sagesse*, but Eve was an innocent before she consulted with the serpent, and serpents lurk among the flowers and behind the épergnes of these public dinners *à la Russe*. The volatile Alphonse opposite clearly believes himself invincible, from the conquering glances he shoots at the shy Lucy, and, as Alphonse ought to know more of these things than he pretends to do, it is quite possible Alphonse may be right. The melancholy Antonia, an Italian master of Ravenswood, with his raven locks and eyes, his delicately chiselled features and pale complexion, may be interesting, although he looks an owl; and even Brown must own the fellow is goodlooking. Then what is he to make of the strapping, pleasant-faced, genial young Englishman who picked up Mrs. Brown's parasol on the steamer to Weggis, and sat by them afterwards on the Rigi? Brown is inclined to like him, and, if he were anything but a family man himself, would like to him at once. But what can you make of the position of an individual in a wide-awake or shooting-coat, whose sole luggage is a knapsack and waterproof? Lucy seems possessed, too, and Brown in prudence gives their agreeable acquaintance the disadvantage of the doubt, and cold shoulders him. Afterwards he learns that their young friend is a rising barrister with a good competency to start from, and regrets, too late, that he did not improve the acquaintance. So does Lucy, but a Paterfamilias has his responsibilities. Brown likes the rural part of the journey pretty well, although early dinners, light wines, and late suppers play the mischief with his digestion, and although the Drachenfelt and the Rigi try his legs and wind, and he is always collapsing over the head or tail of his donkey. But get him into Paris as Paris used to be, it is there he finds himself in purgatory. The *marchands de nouveautés* and the modistes try his temper sorely while he is forced to wait, and turn his generosity rudely when he comes to pay. But those picture galleries of the Louvre and Luxemburg, that muddle of rusty old rubbish at the Hôtel Cluny! Seats are scarce, and he cannot let the women rush on unprotected. He made his money in tallow, and is a connoisseur in the beauties and qualities of consignments from the Neva, but he cannot see the charm of a revolting martyrdom. Fancy hanging over your sideboard at St. Bartholomew in process of drying, and, after all, that is the crucial test of art. As for these acres of gossamer-clad ladies by Rubens, the Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF NOVEMBER 5

A CERTAIN CONQUEROR.

A German General who seems fated to be victorious is Von der Tann. No wonder he usually gives his foes a leathering.

APPRECIATION OF NATURE.

Mistress—"Are not these lovely flowers, Nurse?"

Nurse—"They be, indeed, Ma'am! Equal to the best artificials!"

DIGNITY.

Shipping Clerk—"Are you the mate o' the Maggie Lauder, of Stone-haven?"

Mate (sternly)—"Ask if I'm the fir-r-r-st officer, young man, an' maybe I'll gie ye an answer!"

REAL TOLERANCE.

Fair Artist (to small boy, who has been watching her proceedings with much apparent interest)—"Are you *fond* of pictures, my little man?"

Art Critic in Embryo—"Well, I don't moind 'em, but I *don't call that 'ere a picture*."

NOT SO FLAT AS HE LOOKS.

Major Dangle—"How do you like the racing to-day, Lady Grace?"

Lady Grace—"O, pretty well. Not such fun as steeplechasing. Awfully little excitement. In fact, I wouldn't have come, but for ——" [Manages to be interrupted, but the Major fills up the blank to his own satisfaction.]

PATTERNS AND CHECKS.

A distinguished silk firm announces "a new scriatim plan of sending patterns by post." Ladies are invited to write for them. So long as the arrivals only are patterns, all well and good; but if purchases are to follow in the same way, we fancy that Paterfamilias will be reminded of the late Mr. Joseph Hume: "Joking is all very well, but now I speak *seriatim*."

SENSITIVE.

"I think I told you, in my letter of the First of October, of his absurd interpretation of an innocent remark of mine about the sandy shores of Wobbleswick. Well, would you believe it, dear? we were strolling on the Esplanade, the other day, when he suddenly left Kate and me, and took himself off in a tremendous huff because we said we liked walking *with an object!*"—[Extract from a later letter of Laura's to Lillie.]

WAR NOTES.

(*From our Own Cockalorum